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**ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

U. S. Comes to Youth's Aid

School, Trade, Job, Are Aim

NYA Is Vast Rescue Machine

Britain Flies No-Pilot Plane

Consumer Needs to Speak Out

Moral Leadership Makes Talk

IN LAUNCHING the National Youth Administration President Roosevelt will command the instant and hearty support of all thinking persons. He uses the federal power to restore youth's triple rights. Those between the ages of 16 and 25 are to be given their chance in school, their turn as apprentices and their opportunity in jobs. They are to be capably qualified, and then work is to be found for them. City boards and state boards will cooperate closely with the National Youth Administration. Actually the nation is being called into this movement. Fifty million dollars from work-relief funds will put the vast machinery in motion for 500,000. Needy youth was never so served—"The yield on this investment," says the President, "should be high."

¶ The national youth program cannot achieve its full ends ahead of national return to normalcy. But its enormous value lies in what the power it commands can do even under present conditions. Penniless boys and girls are to be helped into and through high school. Idle high school graduates are to be helped through college. Needy unemployed youth will be trained in apprentice schools, factories, offices, libraries, and ingenious methods used to graduate them into satisfying jobs. Youth will be rescued from idleness, reclaimed from roving, given something to learn, something to do, provided an outlook and a bright hope—The Government will save youth by restoring the rightful zests to the good battle of life.

¶ The recuperating country will welcome this opportunity to search itself for resources with which to aid its rising generation. The President has shown superb foresight in the executive order creating the NYA. He appears to have shown sagacity in choosing a trained woman, Miss Josephine Roche, for a directing job in which intuition and sympathetic understanding must play so large a part. Co-operation by every citizen will be like a gilt-edge investment—The nation that does mighty things for its youth is surely underwriting its placid tomorrow.

¶ A startled world looks up as the British Air Ministry pilots its "Queen Bee" airplane from a ground station. A possible altitude of 10,000 feet and a range of 10 miles are claimed. But the pilotless plane is not really new. The United States was developing one when the World War ended. The youthful aviator, Lawrence Sperry, even rode it aloft without controls to study its action. The plane's use would be as a bomber of cities and plants—Its perfecting helps to make war just a little more terrible and impossible for thinking men.

¶ What is it that the household consumer wants? The American Home Economics Association meeting at Chicago craves to know. It discovers that 77 per cent of the nation's consumers must buy on less than $2000 a year. The consumer is most inarticulate. If not pleased with a purchase, he—usually it is she—simply goes to another store. Poor grading, poor labeling, poor meeting of many needs, are due mainly to the consumer's dumbness. The merchant implores the consumer to speak up—And at once get anything and everything he (she) demands.

¶ American thinkers consider the earnest appeal of J. W. Dafoe to the United States to regain and exercise moral leadership for the world. The opinion is expressed that the United States could without difficulty come again to the moral prestige it held during and after the World War. But, ask these observers, would not America again disappoint the nations that sought to follow its moral lead just as it did before? The fact must be faced that the United States backed away and would not assume the responsibility which leadership entailed. It would be a glory if America could help the needy world—But it would be a tragedy if America's "splendid isolation" halted things after a start had been made.

¶ Or is the whole situation a little different in this instance? Perhaps "moral leadership" is this time something the United States could exercise from its own shores. Europe's war scares, individual problems and treatment of debts tempt Americans to want to match spiritually their geographical aloofness. But actually spiritual aloofness is an impossible thing. The shadow upon the nations swept unheeding across their boundaries; the rejuvenating sunlight, when it comes, will be no respecter of frontiers. Vast need may well inspire the United States through devoted seeking to find the healing power—And so mighty a power, when utilization somewhere lifts it up, may find its own manner of spreading itself across the world.

Teachers' Oath Bill Made Law By Gov. Curley

Quill Pens Are Distributed Among Supporters at Ceremonious Meeting

Boston Today—*also sees* New England cotton makers launch attack on processing tax—DeCelles win over legislators to consider auto insurance bill this session—Boston police threatened with loss of radio equipment over contract argument—Permanent planning board favored by House.

Allegiance—Curley Signs Teachers Oath Bill

Massachusetts's Governor Curley signs documents with old-fashioned quill pens. Usually the pens are white, have gold points.

At high noon today into his private office filed some 30 legislators, and members of patriotic organizations. The room became crowded, the gathering moved to the larger Governor's Council chamber. There, seated beneath the nation's flag, in the high backed, regal chair Governor Curley signed the Oath of Allegiance bill. Most mooted measure to develop this session, it compels teachers to swear allegiance to the state and national Constitution.

He used eight of the pretty white quill pens, gave them to persons who had sponsored its passage, ran out of pens, dipped 20 more in the ink and passed them out. Most pleased to receive the tokens were Representative Thomas Dorgan, who argued for the bill in the House, and Senate President James G. Moran who spoke for it in the upper House.

The new law becomes effective within 90 days. It has been strenuously opposed by virtually all leading educators of the state, including presidents of most of Massachusetts' famous colleges. Dubbed "silly and unnecessary and a curb on personal liberty" by educators, it was defended as "inculcating good citizenship, preventing Fascism and Communism" by sponsors.

Massachusetts today became 16th state to have such a bill on its statutes.

[Discussion of significance of the teachers' oath bill is presented in an article on page 2.]

Amoskeag—Seeks Return Of $3,000,000 Processing Tax

To New England cotton makers some sections of the New Deal are attractive, other sections abhorrent. Today it became increasingly clear that what they like they will keep; what they do not like they will fight.

They approve the NRA wage and hour reforms are attempting self-conformity. They definitely object to Secretary Wallace's processing tax. When the Amoskeag Mills (largest in this country) yesterday filed suit in New Hampshire seeking return of about $3,000,000 paid in the last year and a half for processing taxes (New England to date has paid $38,200,000) and challenging constitutionality of the tax, rumors swept over Boston that the major mills would go on a tax strike, refuse to pay the levy.

Today these rumors were denied by the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers. Behind advices sent members today was seen a carefully worked out plan of battle to end the processing tax. Payment of taxes under protest pending outcome of the Amoskeag suit is recommended.

The root of trouble between AAA tax and cotton makers seems to lie in the fact that levies are paid when goods are made. If the product is not immediately sold and lies in warehouses for a time, manufacturers absorb the tax, cut costs, unload. They want the form of tax changed so that it is paid by the consumer at the time of retail purchase, a sales tax which precludes absorption.

Insurance—Prospects of New Motor Plan Brighten

Into a buff-walled State House hearing room yesterday morning strode stern faced Francis J. DeCelles, former Boston College professor of law, and presently Massachusetts Commissioner of Insurance.

Under his arm was a bundle of papers expounding the Curley-DeCelles plan for reducing compulsory auto insurance rates about 30 per cent. Last night he emerged from the room, tired by eight hours of haranguing, but with his face wreathed in smiles.

Reason: He had persuaded the joint legislative committee on insurance to favorably report the plan to the House for action this session. Previously, the committee had voted to refer the plan to a re-

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Buyer's Dollar Found Slack In Actual Purchasing Power In Hands of the Consumers

Home Economists Seek for Best Ways to Provide Ultimate Purchaser With Means to Enforce Demands of Quality and Full Value

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 26—Rising meat prices, bringing a deluge of protests, are disturbing agricultural adjustment officials who foresee a possible consumers' strike.

Officials of the Department of Agriculture said yesterday that there is nothing they can do about the increase of meat prices which they expect will continue until fall.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, June 26—An important though unseen character has taken the center of the stage at sessions of the American Home Economics Association here. It is "the consumer."

Observing a movement under way to protect the consumer in her buying, home economists in many fields—schools, business, research, government—are discussing how they can best assist this often-neglected person.

"The need of establishing and disseminating consumer information has literally swept upon us," one committee of the association declared. And the report went on to say that home economists realized that they had a peculiar responsibility because their training made them specialists in this field.

What Does Consumer Want?

At this annual meeting they devoted several sessions to the subject, and halls were packed for the discussions of such topics as informative labeling of products, consumer organization and the like.

Speakers included national leaders of the movement, among them Miss Ruth O'Brien, of the United States Department of Agriculture and H. A. Mereness of the Consumers Advisory Board of the NRA.

From the discussions it appeared that the hardest problem to solve in establishing standards for merchandise was to find out what standards the consumer wants. How long should a sheet wear to be considered satisfactory? How much value does the consumer put on style, how much on quality of material, in a wash dress?

They Fail to Speak Up

Consumers, all speakers agreed, are the least articulate of the large groups. Manufacturers and laborers speak up when their interests are touched. But the consumer when she is dissatisfied, just goes to another store.

Mr. Mereness, whose job is to befriend the consumer at Washington, pointed out some of the characteristics of this illusive character.

Of the 120,000,000 consumers in the United States, 77 per cent belong to families who must get along on less than $2000 a year—in a normal, not a depression, period. This means that the big majority of family buyers must buy wisely or have no pennies for what he called "the amenities."

Yet they are probably too long-suffering when it comes to putting

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The World's Day

Its News at a Glance

Wednesday, June 26

Youth—Government Plans Jobs and Training

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Tackling possibly the foremost problem left in the train of the depression, President Roosevelt today set up by executive order the National Youth Administration, to furnish jobs, training, continued schooling, and opportunity for persons between the ages of 16 and 25.

He set Miss Josephine Roche—crusading coal mine owner from Colorado, who is now an Assistant Secretary of the Treasury—over the new youth organization, with Aubrey Williams, present assistant to Harry L. Hopkins, as executive director. Mr. Williams is himself youthful, and Miss Roche was formerly a pillar of the United States Children's Bureau.

There will also be a national advisory committee, an executive committee, and a nationwide network of specialists—oftentimes drawn from unemployed youth, and otherwise from existing relief organizations—which will immediately set to work on the problems of youth in every state in the Union.

Public service as an expanding and beckoning field for youth: Weekly Magazine Section, Pages 4 and 5.

Duce Obdurate—Italy Turns Down Eden

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME—So disconcerting was the failure of Anthony Eden to extract compromises from Benito Mussolini on the Ethiopian question that both sides made no attempt to hide it today. Signor Mussolini was reported to have taken the full bargaining position that all his demands in Ethiopia must be granted, amounting to virtual protectorate or even conquest. It was again hinted that Italy would leave the League of Nations should that body endeavor to restrain Italy's freedom of action.

Mr. Eden was reported to have offered wide concessions as a basis for compromise in Ethiopia, including large economic grants, an Ethiopian outlet to the sea over British territory, and Italian spheres of influence. These, it appears, were insufficient, and Britain is not prepared to agree to Italian domination of the entire country.

The Hague: The Italo-Ethiopian Conciliation Commission, assembled for its second meeting, today asked the respective Governments to send agents to plead their cases. It was insisted that the commission findings will be legally binding on the two parties, despite the reported unwillingness of Italy to abide by the decision.

The Ethiopian problem remains unsolved: Page 1.

Utilities—Vote on Dissolution Feature Avoided

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—The House today prepared to take up the controversial utilities holding company bill under a special rule which precludes a record vote on the compulsory dissolution feature strongly favored by President Roosevelt. This choice of parliamentary strategy was the second sharp reversal accorded Administration forces on this major provision of the bill within the past week, and marks a minor and temporary success for conservatism on the power issue in the House.

The Senate is on record overwhelmingly in favor of the "death sentence" on holding companies in the electricity and gas utility field. The final test will come when the bill reaches the conference stage.

Stratosphere—Russians Soar Leisurely

MOSCOW (AP)—Soviet Russia's stratosphere balloon, "U. S. S. R. 1BIS" soared to a height of 52,165 feet and traveled 150 miles yesterday. (Lieut. Commander Settle and Major Fordney reached 61,236 feet in 1933).

Pilot Kirstoff Zille, who was in charge of the flight, asserted the ascent was purely for research purposes. No attempt was made to set a new altitude record. Another stratosphere balloon, "Osoviakhim 2d," with which the Russians hope to set a world altitude record, is nearing completion at Leningrad and is expected to make its first flight late this summer.

Labor—Disputes Bill Nears Enactment

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—The Wagner labor disputes bill, designed as a fresh charter for labor to compensate for the loss of the NRA, was expected to reach the President for signature by nightfall, after both houses pass the conference report.

Only minor changes were made in conference, leaving the bill a legal bulwark for collective bargaining. Five specific labor practices rendered "unfair" by the bill are designed effectively to prevent employers from tampering with the workers' right to bargain, or combating unions with the company union. Grave doubt as to the constitutionality of the bill has been widely expressed, and a court test will doubtless be pressed by opposition groups.

Banking—Federal Deposit Insurance Extended

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—An extension for one year of the temporary Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, insuring bank deposits up to $5000, passed the Senate yesterday. The bill went through on the understanding that it did not mean the end of the Eccles omnibus banking bill at this session.

Naval Talks—France, Italy, Russia Invited

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—With the invitation to France, Italy and Russia to join in naval limitation discussions, Britain carried one step further its pro-

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Duce Balks Compromise On Ethiopia

Eden Returns to Paris Disappointed with Rome Results

Stresa Reaffirmed

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, June 26—Anthony Eden has failed to persuade Benito Mussolini to accept a compromise on his dispute with Ethiopia, based on wide economic concessions, the Monitor is informed. Britain's Minister without Portfolio in charge of League of Nations affairs, came to Rome from Paris with the ostensible purpose of explaining the new Anglo-Reich naval accord and related issues, and also of trying to prevent war in East Africa between Italy and Ethiopia.

It has been learned here that Premier Mussolini has strongly insisted on Italy's determination to exact full settlement of all her outstanding grievances against Ethiopia.

Some Offset

This negative outcome of the British Minister's two days' visit in Rome is, however, offset to some extent by the agreement reached by the British and Italian statesmen to work in close harmony for European appeasement, in accordance with the London declaration of last February and the Stresa resolution of April 14.

Mr. Eden's proposals for a peaceful settlement in East Africa, it is reported in well-informed quarters, included generous grants of economic concessions and spheres of influence to Italy in Ethiopia, in accordance with the Anglo-Italian notes exchanged in 1925, giving Ethiopia an outlet to the sea at Zeyla in British Somaliland and guarantees by both Italy and Ethiopia of the recognition of British rights at Lake Tana and to border trade routes.

Proposals Not Enough

It is evident from these proposals that England is not prepared to recognize an Italian protectorate over the whole of Ethiopia—which emerges as Italy's apparent aim—and still less to acquiesce in the conquest of Ethiopia by Italy.

The British proposals were not acceptable to Premier Mussolini. Il Duce wants a free hand in Ethiopia and apparently hopes to get it from the League itself. It is stated that Signor Mussolini intends to raise the question of the status of Ethiopia under Articles X and XIX of the Covenant at the August meeting of the Council. Italy holds that Article XIX dealing with revisionism should be interpreted so as to make Ethiopia unworthy of her League membership. It is hinted that Italy will make her further stay at Geneva conditional on acceptance of the Fascist viewpoint. Should this standpoint be rejected, then Italy, it is declared, will have no other alternative but to quit the

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U. S. Mobilizes to Back Youth By National and State Drive To Train For and Supply Jobs

Industrial, Commercial, Farm and Educational Forces to Assist

Title Is National Youth Administration

Public, Private, Business and All Other Agencies Are to Be Recruited

WASHINGTON, June 26 (AP)—In signing the Executive order establishing a "youth administration" to help unemployed young men and women, President Roosevelt said:

Satisfactory progress in setting up the work program for the unemployed is being made. This program calls for the removal of unemployed from direct relief to jobs and should be well under way during July.

I have determined that we shall do something for the nation's unemployed youth because we can ill afford to lose the skill and energy of these young men and women. They must have their chance in school, their turn as apprentices and their opportunity for jobs—a chance to work and earn for themselves.

National Youth Administration

In recognition of this great national need, I have established a National Youth Administration, to be under the Works Progress Administration.

This undertaking will need the vigorous co-operation of the citizens of the several states, and to insure that they shall have an important part in this work, a representative group will be appointed to act as a national advisory board with similar boards of citizens in the states and municipalities throughout the country.

On these boards there shall be representatives of industry, labor, education and youth because I want the youth of America to have something to say about what is being done for them.

Process to Be Pursued

Organizations along state and municipal lines will be developed. The work of these organizations will be to mobilize industrial, commercial, agricultural and educational forces of the states so as to provide employment and to render other practical assistance to unemployed youth.

It is recognized that the final solution of this whole problem of unemployed youth will not be attained until there is a resumption of normal business activities and opportunities for private employment on a wide scale. I believe that the national youth program will serve the most pressing and

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Wide World

Miss Josephine Roche
Chairman of Executive Committee in Charge

President to Name Board Which in Turn Will Select State Heads

$50,000,000 Is Given For the First Year

Goal Not Only Employment but Other Needed Practical Assistance

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 26 — By establishing the National Youth Administration today, President Roosevelt has accepted the challenge left by the depression in every country in the world—the challenge which would bemuse youth in the mesmeric toils of disillusion, defeatism, and radicalism.

In a one-page executive order, he asks Miss Josephine Roche—who fough professionally on the side of youth before she became a coal operator and continued the fight in different form—and Aubrey Williams, Harry L. Hopkins' No. 1 assistant, to take charge.

Miss Roche will act as chairman of the executive committee, Mr. Williams as executive director. Both will serve without additional compensation, in addition to a national advisory committee, and with the entire NYA within the Works Progress Administration—Harry L. Hopkins' division of the new $4,880,000,000 setup.

Program as Outlined

The NYA is to tackle these tasks:

1. Find employment in private industry for unemployed youth. "Work designed to accomplish this shall be set going in every state in order to work out with employers in industry, commerce, and business, ways and means of employing additional personnel from unemployed young people."

2. Train and retrain for industrial, technical, and professional employment opportunities.

3. Provide for continuing attendance at high school and college.

4. Provide work relief upon projects designed to meet the needs of youth.

As to costs, it is estimated a total of $50,000,000 will be spent during the next year, drawn from the work relief reservoir, and providing for 150,000 youths through job training; 100,000 through high school aid; 120,000 through college aid, and several thousands in post-graduate work. The job finding in industry is hoped to absorb many more without cost.

The program is concentrated upon all youths who are out of work, no longer financially able to attend school. The national organization will be supplemented by state youth divisions, under which are planned local youth committees in counties or communities. The task of these units will be:

Duties Are Manifold

"To mobilize the industrial, commercial, agricultural and educational forces to provide employment and other practical assistance to the unemployed youth; to develop and carry out a co-ordinated program of work and work opportunities, job training and retraining for unemployed youth in the state, utilizing all existing public and private agencies, industries, schools and various training facilities which can assist in meeting various phases of the problem."

The program is thus divided into four parts: employment and apprenticeship; job training and job placement; work relief, and education.

In securing employment, the NYA will hunt out jobs for youth in all types of industry, asking employers to accept youths as apprentices under special arrangements. Local government offices—such as county, municipal, and state bureaus—will be asked to take apprentices. There they will be given training for public service. The NYA pointedly and pungently announces:

New Type of Public Servant

"The opportunity afforded by this type of work should be used to develop a new type of trained public servant, rather than to merely add to the immense groups of men and women who now clamor to go into government service."

Job training and placement is to be attempted by:

(a) Utilizing available school shop and other training facilities, possibly taught as work relief projects by needy unemployed persons qualified to teach in their special field.

(b) Utilizing available private factories as places to hold training classes, taught as above by needy unemployed.

(c) Public libraries to be used for training youth in library functions, and to keep them open to the public longer.

After training, the uphill task of finding jobs will be aided through coordinating all present job-finding facilities, establishing job-guidance, counsel, and adjustment in each youth center, using the universities, etc.

For Recreation Centers

An immediate program for finding as many jobs as possible for graduating classes of 1935 will be inaugurated, for its immediate effect upon youth morale.

As for providing work relief, opportunities will be given on existing

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President Denies 'Unseemly Haste' On Tax Program

Will Not Press Passage This Week — Reporters Ask Many Questions

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 26—President Roosevelt put himself today on record unequivocally for passage of the three essential phases of his tax program—inheritance, income and corporation tax—at the present session of Congress, but not within the remaining days of the present week. His position was largely conditioned by a nationwide and vigorous protest at "unseemly haste."

He took this stand as Senator Pat Harrison's Finance Committee was holding a two-minute session at which it was unable to take public testimony. After working until 4 o'clock this morning Treasury experts failed to finish the task of computing the revenue to be raised by the new tax—the rich levies. In the face of this failure the five-day program of action was more and more clearly revealed as fantastic in the face of a House revolt of administration leaders, and the vigorous opposition of many outstanding senators, any one of whom would have been able to sustain a filibuster.

Tense Press Conference

President Roosevelt's commitment—the first which has publicly and officially put him on record as favoring immediate if not overnight passage—was made at the most tempestuous press conference of his Administration. The most experienced correspondent cannot recall when a President of the United States has been put over such rough hurdles by a jammed roomful of eager reporters.

Question after question—involving not only query but rebuttal—were hurled at the Chief Executive. He took the stand:

1. That no responsible spokesman, certainly none for the White House, had ever suggested the tax program could be pushed through in five days.

2. That he himself, in his message, had urged passage of the three principal new taxes at the present session.

3. That the nuisance tax bill could be passed anyway, or the situation bridged in some way, so that failure to pass the new tax proposals if attached as a rider to that bill would not involve the Government in a daily $1,500,000 loss after June 30, when the nuisance taxes lapse.

An Unusual Situation

To which the reporters, in what must be a unique situation in American history, replied, partly by intimation and partly by direct statement:

1. That the five-day program had come directly from senatorial leaders, beginning with Joseph T. Robinson's joint press statement after a White House conference night before last, and emphasized by Senator Harrison's tactics all day yesterday.

2. That the President's message did not make it unequivocally clear that he would press for passage of the tax program at the present session. On the contrary, the universal

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Gadgeteers Call for Loan Fund To Sink Slump in Inventions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, June 26—If the Government will establish a loan fund for inventors, the same gadgeteers will do their best to bury the depression. This, in a word, was the prediction of Edgar J. Denson, who presided over the sessions of the National Inventors' Congress here today.

More than 140,000 inventors and their friends have petitioned Congress to establish a loan fund through the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, Mr. Denson said. Members of the annual inventors' conclave were urged to get behind the movement and swamp Congress with requests for this fund before the closing days of the legislative body.

Not for Ham and Eggs

"The money we ask for is not for 'ham and eggs' for inventors," continued Mr. Denson, "but merely to give a man a chance to make a model of the thing he has worked out on paper. Sometimes $100 is just the difference between putting an invention over and letting it go by default because the inventor did not have the necessary wherewithal to construct the first model. The Government would be paid back from the first receipts.

"New inventions can bring the world out of the depression. They have done it before. History shows that the invention of a new product has done wonders for industry. The thing that brought us out of the panic and depression of 1907 was the creation of the automobile and the subsequent development of the new industry.

"The same thing is going to happen to us now. Inventors believe that new inventions, not relief legislation, will lift this country out of the present depression."

Their Latest Gadgets

More inventors have spread their latest gadgets in the exhibit hall of the convention since the opening day. Weeks, months, and even years, are nothing to a man when he is figuring out some invention which he believes will finally be a "go." A new solar system, for instance, took up eight years of Diego Arztic's time. All of his mathematical computations concerning the wheels and gears to make the sun, moon and various planets revolve at their respective rates of speed consumed almost six tons of thin paper, Mr. Arztic claims.

Beside it he is exhibiting a new kind of clock which he expects to put in a radio. Then the relaxing businessman can sit in his armchair, listen to the voice overseas and at the same time look at the starry clock which tells him just where Venus is tonight or how far Jupiter has traveled across the sky's dome.

Automatic Horses

Mechanical horses for the indoor morning exercise or for outdoor amusement park are now gaited so that merely by pulling the reins to the right or left the horse switches over from a canter to a gallop or from a pacing gait to a lope.

This new idea was thought out by J. Otto Hahs, the father of a flock of children, who has adapted the invention to apply to small ponies and youngsters' toy animals.

When pedestrians cross the street they can tell just how long it will take before the light changes if the new safety warning on display at the congress is put in operation. An arrow revolves in front of the red and green lights showing just how much time the street crosser can take to get to the other curb.

Several novelties are offered for the golfer. Golf trousers have knee-deep pockets for carrying six golf balls or almost 500 moth balls, as the case may be. A golf bag stands alone while the golfer tees off or digs his way out of the marsh.

Radio Aids Absentee Statesman

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—A glowing tribute to radio for enabling leading statesmen to travel from their countries and yet remain virtually at home was paid here recently by Mr. J. A. Lyons, Prime Minister of Australia.

When on the voyage from Australia special services between the Sydney and Portishead radio stations were placed at Mr. Lyons' disposal, and over 10,000 words, largely in code, were exchanged between him and the governments of Great Britain and Australia before he left the ship at Naples. This service did not interfere with the normal radio to ships at sea and nearly 18,000 words were sent and received by passengers.

This may be contrasted with the case of Gen. Sir Redvers Buller, who sailed for South Africa in 1899 to take command of the British troops at the beginning of the Boer War. It was not till he was close to Capetown some 15 days later that he learned that three battles had been fought by the troops of which he was nominally in command.

Boston Day... Curley, Amoskeag, Insurance...

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cess committee for study and report at the next session.

Today Mr. DeCelles' smile continued. His explanation: "If we can get the bill past the tight squeeze in the House the rest will be easy, for I have a favorable Senate majority."

The Curley-DeCelles plan would relieve insurance firms of liability to guests riding in cars of negligent drivers, would cover guests of cars driven by operators not at fault only in case of fatal or major injury. Pedestrians would have full coverage from insurance companies, but minor injuries to guests and motorists would be paid directly by drivers at fault.

Governor Curley predicted a 12 per cent rise in rates for next year unless the plan is adopted because of growing number of accidents.

Radio—Police System Plays 'Bone of Contention'

Boston representatives of Schenectady's General Electric Company today paced floors, waited for definite statement from Police Commissioner Eugene M. McSweeney. In turn, Commissioner McSweeney paced his office floor, refused to be hurried.

Yesterday the company threatened to remove all transmitters and receiving sets installed in Boston police cars unless Police Commissioner McSweeney gave definite decision as to acceptance of the system. Not one cent of money has been paid for the installation.

Previous understanding between the "GE" and police officials was that the radio system would be installed on trial, acceptance to come when okayed by Edward L. Moreland, consulting radio engineer for the police department. Mr. Moreland reports that General Electric has not complied with specifications of the contract.

Mr. McSweeney was firm today. "I do not propose to be hurried or stampeded into any decision on the radio system," he said. "The radio installation must comply with our contract. It is for the citizens' best interest that Boston have an adequate, up-to-date police radio system.

Planning—New State Commission Bill Forwarded

In a fair way toward having a new state planning commission was Massachusetts today. The bill providing for establishment of a board to study and correlate the State's future building and recreational development, on the floor of the House for consideration today, received cordial reception. Observers concluded it will pass with facility.

Chief objection to the measure removed in committee when decision was reached to make the seven members of the board nonsalaried. It was thought this move obliterated contentions that salaried positions would make membership a political prize, excluding experts.

Under the proposed setup, four members will be selected from private fields, three from official ranks. Building and beautification plans laid out along cohesive plans for a long period of years, it is expected, will open the way for more extensive federal aid building in Massachusetts.

Biennials—They're Still On the Ping-Pong Table

For the fourth time yesterday the House and Senate met in joint convention, argued, stalled, harangued the much worn biennial bill back and forth, finally decided to toss it into hands of the Joint Rules Committee for study and recommendation.

Today the Joint Rules Committee met (only 11 members out of the 20 being present), voted to recommend that a joint convention be held Monday by the House and Senate to take final action on the measure. This recommendation will have to be passed by both branches of the Legislature before Monday.

If the House and Senate turn down the joint committee recommendation, the bill will, without doubt, be held over until the 1936 session.

Down State House corridors today came whispers that Senate President James G. Moran would seek an opinion of the Supreme Court on the biennial sessions bill.

His questions were:

1. Whether first favorable vote (71 to 191) by joint convention should stand. (Only 70 votes needed or one fourth of all members to pass the bill).
2. Whether joint convention could reconsider bill.
3. Whether a final vote on measure must be taken this year by House and Senate.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

What's on the Air Tonight?

	990kc-WBZ-303m	890kc-WEEI-368m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Monitor Views News.	Poetry readings...	Baseball game....	Hits and Encores.
5:15	Agricultural reports..	"Grandpa Burton"	Baseball school...	"Og, Son of Fire".
5:30	"The Singing Lady".	Sinatra's Orch....	"Jack Armstrong"	Hits and Encores.
5:45	Little Orphan Annie.	Pianist; news.....	Moose speaker....	"Dick Tracy".....
6:00	Education talk.....	Evening Tattler...	News Service.....	"Buck Rogers"...
6:15	Healy Stamp Club...	Features; news....	Reports; sketch...	"Bobby Benson"...
6:30	News; features	"Lum and Abner".	'Rhythm Roundup'	"Poetic Strings";
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news.	"Desert Kid".....	Minute Men talk..	concert orchestra
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"....	Organ recital....	Just Entertainm'nt	News Service.....
7:15	"Tony and Gus"....	"Black Chamber."	Dailey's Orchestra	Organ recital.....
7:30	"Hum and Strum"...	Popular vocal.....	Soloist; quartet...	Golf lesson.....
7:45	"Paradise" sketch...	"Uncle Ezra".....	Boake Carter, news	McGinley's Orch..
8:00	Hal Kemp's Orchestra; vocal soloists..	"One Man's Family," dramatic sk.	Quartet; feature.. Edwin C. Hill.....	Local dance music Boy from Ireland.
8:15				
8:30	"House of Glass";	String orchestra;	Broadway Varie-	Master of Mystery;
8:45	sketch; orchestra...	soloists; sketch...	ties: soloist; or...	dramatic sketch..
9:00	"Our Home on the Range"; John Charles Thomas; orchestra...	Town Hall Tonight: Fred Allen & company; amateur show; orch.	Merry-Go-Round .. 'Musical Moments' "Presenting Mark Warnow"; variety	"Romance"; readings; orchestra.. Nichols's Orch..... News Service.....
9:15				
9:30				
9:45	Evening Journal...			
10:00	NBC Symphony Orch-	Guy Lombardo's	Burns and Allen:	Dan Murphy and
10:15	estra concert, Frank	Orch.; B. Cortez,	comedy sketch...	his orchestra...
10:30	Black, conductor;	Ray Noble and	Spotlight Revue...	Soloists; chorus;
10:45	guest conductors....	his orchestra.....	Musical Rhymester	concert orchestra
11:00	Reports; dance music.	Forecasts; news...	News Service.....	Claude Hopkins &
11:15	Joe Rines's Orch.....	Sports; music.....	Weeks's Orchestra	his orchestra....
11:30	Fogarty's Orchestra.	Keller Orchestra..	Red Nichols and	"Moon Glow".....
11:45	Argentine Orchestra.	The Hoofinghams.	his orchestra.....	Masters's Orch....

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

11:15 WEEI, "The House Detective"; Federal Housing Administration sketch.
11:30 WBZ, United States Navy Band, Lieut. Charles Benter, conductor.
12:15 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."

After Luncheon

1:30 WEEI, "Air Breaks"; popular variety program.
1:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour; speakers; Homesteaders Orchestra.
1:30 WNAC, Two games, Braves-Philadelphia, Braves Field, Fred Hoey, reporter.
2:30 WEEI, Al Pearce and his Gang; popular variety program.
3:00 WBZ, Music Guild; chamber music recital.
6:45 WAAB, "Colonel Stoopnagle and Budd," comedians; orchestra.
5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."
6:50 WNAC, From the Governor's Office; talk.

Dinner and After

8:00 WBZ, Kneisel Memorial: Marianne Kneisel String Quartet in Dvořák's "American" Quartet.
8:00 WEEI, Rudy Vallee Variety Hour: Leslie Howard and daughter in scene from "Dear Brutus"; Sigmund Spaeth; Henry Armetta; Vick; Chase.
8:00 WNAC, Kate Smith's Swanee Music; Wallace Sisters; Jack Miller's Orchestra.
9:00 WNAC, Casa Loma Orchestra; Walter O'Keefe; Ted Husing; soloist.
9:00 WBZ, "Death Valley Days"; dramatic sketch of the West.
9:00 WEEI, Captain Henry's Show Boat; soloists; players; skits; orchestra.
9:30 WBZ, Goldman Band Concert, Edwin Franko Goldman, conductor.
9:30 WNAC, Fred Waring's Pennsylvanians; soloists; glee clubs.

Late Evening

10:00 WBZ, "America's Town Meeting": "Which Road to Recovery?" Ogden Mills and Senator Alben W. Barkley, Kentucky.
10:00 WEEI, Paul Whiteman's Orchestra; Lou Holtz; Helen Jepson; soloists.
11:30 WEEI, National Forum: "The President's Tax Plan and Its Implications," Senator Edward P. Costigan, Colorado.
12:00 WNAC, Los Angeles Symphony Orchestra concert, from San Diego exposition.

Teachers' Oath Law Ready To Begin Work in Schools

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support the Constitution of the United States and the Commonwealth of Massachusetts and that I will faithfully discharge the duties of the position of —— according to the best of my ability."

This oath of allegiance, to be signed by every teacher, instructor and professor in the colleges and public schools, represents Massachusetts' shiny new sword and buckler with which it has armed itself against Fascism and Communism.

When Governor Curley today signed the allegiance bill, Massachusetts became the sixteenth state in the Union to legislate patriotism into full and ostentatious bloom in the classrooms.

Much Opposition

Few measures have been signalized by such distinguished opposition. During the hearings on the oath bill the presidents of practically all the leading colleges and universities in the State came to town to testify against it.

With unfailing unanimity the educators leveled such charges against the bill as the following:

1. It is fighting Fascism and Communism with the potentially repressive weapons of Fascism and Communism.
2. It is discriminatory, in that it singles teachers out among all the other classes and groups.
3. It will do no good in that the disloyal teachers will take the oath and remain disloyal.
4. It offers an opening wedge for Fascist control of instruction.
5. It gives reactionaries a weapon with which they can force teachers to refrain from criticizing the "status quo."
6. It invites a train of really dangerous repressive measures.
7. It is short-sighted effort to fight subversive preachments the wrong way—by "gag" legislation, rather than by open, fearless discussion and refutation.

Bill Went Through

Under the impact of such an avalanche of criticism, the bill seemed rather an ugly caterpillar. But the Legislature, backed up by the American Legion, the Hearst newspapers and other patriotic groups of that type waved a wand and the bill went through.

Educators who appeared against the measure in the course of the hearing did not object to the isolated fact of signing an oath of allegiance or of saluting the flag. Massachusetts now has a flag bill, signed by Governor Curley May 13. It requires teachers and pupils in the public schools to salute the flag in the classrooms at least once a week, under penalty of a $5 fine for each omission. Few teachers can afford not to be patriotic.

The Massachusetts oath of allegiance bill is part and parcel of a deluge of similar measures throughout the nation. Few liberals will forget the year of the locusts—1919. A "red-phobia" gripped the land, erupting in wholesale deportations and a swarm of legislative measures designed to fend off criminal syndicalism, sedition, criminal anarchy and the display of the red flag.

Filled the Woods

The nation's scare pulse subsided until 1931, when discontent nurtured by the depression again filled the woods with the dragons of Fascism and Communism.

The year 1931 saw California, Colorado, Michigan, Montana, North Dakota, Virginia and West Virginia enact oath of allegiance bills. Several other states had previously required oaths of their teachers. In 1935 there has been a resurgence of these measures, with Arizona, Georgia, New Jersey and Massachusetts having enacted them. Similar measures are pending in nine additional states.

Governor Curley only last week stated that such measures as the oath of allegiance teach Americanism and provide a bulwark against Fascism and Communism. To speakers at the Harvard commencement exercises such reasoning was the acme of naïveté. Fascism and Communism, both symbols of deep-seated unrest in the social, economic and political bodies, are not to be effectively combated by children and teachers chorusing a salute to the flag or signing an oath of allegiance or by a beating of the bushes with a broom of words to startle unfledged Mussolinis and Stalins from their hiding places. At least this was the position of educators, whose views the Governor was later to bewail.

Singular Effort

It was further indicated by the testimony of such men as Dr. Karl Compton, president of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and Dr. Stanley King, president of Amherst College, that an oath of allegiance bill is a singular effort to obtain a good thing by the process of lip service. Patriotism becomes, they argued, an ostentatious, repetitious and routine duty. This to many is not a promotion of patriotism but its demotion to the lowest common denominator of mere outward form.

On the other hand there is much sincere conviction that such conscious attention to patriotism as will be demanded by signing an oath of allegiance and saluting the flag will do no harm and will induce more thought and respect for the obligations of citizenship. The Massachusetts bill seems to have been drawn with particular care for the dangers of such a measure. An amendment read into the bill declares that nothing in the oath of allegiance shall deter a teacher from frank discussions of social and economic problems, from pointing out needs for changes in the existing order and the like.

Senator Borah

The danger, Senator Borah recently declared, remains primarily one of trend and emphasis. If the nation is in a mood to meet its problems by a mild form of repression, there may follow, the Senator suggested, legislation repressive in the extreme, violative of Americanism and imitative of nothing so much as the methods of Stalin and Hitler. That this tendency is already well developed is said to be demonstrated by the measure introduced into the Michigan Legislature. This measure is so drastic that under its terms a person in possession of the Nation magazine, or of the symbolized torch of the Socialist Party, would possibly be charged with seeking the overthrow of the government and imprisoned. Other bills introduced throughout the country would restrict the ballot to orthodox parties, barring out so-called radical groups from obtaining any democratic expression of their standing with the people. Such "gag" measures carried to their logical extreme would finally produce a law whereby only the existing party could be represented on the ballot. This, indeed, would be Fascism.

In the federal legislative hopper there is an unusually large grist of so-called "gag" measures, many expanding the causes for which aliens may be deported, one making an alien deportable for no other crime than that of being unemployed.

Bills that punish overt acts of violence or incitement to violence are generally approved by the liberals. Yet once the forces of repression are unleashed it is difficult to control them. Directed against Communism and Fascism originally, they all too frequently trample on the American bill of rights. At least this was the nation's experience with the alien and seditious laws, more than a century ago. Designed to keep the "isms" of the French revolution from springing up in America, they became disgraceful gags on cherished freedom of speech and opinion. Had they remained in force, it has been pointed out, no abolitionist could have spoken against slavery lawfully.

The solution most frequently urged by the liberals would seem to be, not so much the gagging of the agitator as the removal of the agitation. No agitator can inflame abuses he specifies. Remove these abuses—current unemployment, extreme inequality in the possession of wealth, hunger, low incomes—and the agitator cannot flourish.

Boston Events Tonight

At the Pops

SYMPHONY HALL—At 8:30.
French Military March from the Algerian Suite.....Saint-Saëns
Overture to "The Marriage of Figaro" ..... Mozart
"Nakastava" ("The Lover")...Ribellus
I. The Lovers
II. Lovers' Way
III. Good night, my beloved—Farewell! (First performance at the Pops)
Marche Slav.....Tchaikovsky
Three Japanese Dances...Bernard Rogers
Dance with Pennons
Mourning Dance (English horn: Jean Devergie)
Dance with Swords
(First performance at the Pops)
Overture to "Rienzi".....Wagner
SONGS by the New England Federation of Men's Glee Clubs
"Life Begins at 8:40," Selection...Arlen
"Dubinushka," Russian Folk Song
Arranged by Jacchia
"Prayer of Thanksgiving," Old Dutch Hymn .....Valerius-Kremser

Movies

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT — "Under the Pampas Moon," Argentine story with Warner Baxter as a gaucho. Fenway, 1:30, 4:40, 7:50, 10:15. Paramount, 10:23 a. m., 1:12, 4:01, 6:50, 9:47. Arline Judge in detective-mystery, "College Scandal."

EXETER—"G-Men," with James Cagney. 3:30, 6:30, 9:10. "Mary Jane's Pa." Tomorrow: "It Happened One Night," and "One Night of Love."

BOSTON—"The Raven," with Boris Karloff and Bela Lugosi. Based on Edgar Allan Poe's poem. 11:40 a. m., 3:21, 8:02, 7:43, 10:34. "The Headline Woman."

FINE ARTS—"My Heart Is Calling," English musical film, with Marta Eggerth and Jan Kiepura. A good deal of "Tosca" music. 1:18, 3:30, 5:40, 7:45, 9:55. "Stroll Through Holland." "The Spectacle Maker," technicolor. Lovelly. "Puss in Boots," color cartoon. "The Sorcerer's Apprentice," an interpretation of Paul Dukas' composition.

KEITH'S — "Becky Sharp." Adapted from Thackeray's "Vanity Fair." With Miriam Hopkins. All in technicolor, with composition by Robert Edmond Jones. 10 a. m., 12:05, 2:10, 4:15, 6:09, 8:14, 10.

ORPHEUM—"Public Hero Number 1," with Chester Morris and Lionel Barrymore in a "G-man" story. 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:30, 6:30, 9:30. Vaudeville.

STATE—"No More Ladies." A. E. Thomas' comedy, with Joan Crawford and Robert Montgomery. 11:30 a. m., 1:35, 3:40, 5:45, 7:50, 10:06. Tomorrow: "Sanders of the River," and "Unknown Woman."

METROPOLITAN—"Oil for the Lamps of China." Pat O'Brien as an oil company worker, loyal to its interests in the face of all kinds of difficulties. 10:42 a. m., 1:24, 4:24, 7:19, 10:14. Vaudeville.

MODERN—"Les Miserables." 10:35 a. m., 2:05, 5:35, 9:10. "Let 'Em Have It," another "G-man" story.

UPTOWN—"Les Miserables." 1, 4, 7, 10. Gene Stratton Porter's "Laddie."

COOLIDGE CORNER—"Les Miserables." 3:10, 6:20, 9:35. "A Notorious Gentleman."

UNIVERSITY — Leslie Howard in "Berkeley Square." 3:15, 6:20, 9:30. Shirley Temple in "Now and Forever." Tomorrow: "The Informer," and "$10 Raise."

TREMONT — "Over the Hill," and "Broadway Bill." 8:30 a. m. to midnight.

STRAND—"The Good Fairy." 2:51, 6:10, 9:29. "Rocky Mountain Mystery."

SOUTH STATION THEATER — "Going Places," with Lowell Thomas; "Mice in Council," cartoon; Popeye cartoon, "Be Kind to Animals"; other shorts and news reels. 9:30 a. m. to 11:30.

Music

NEGRO ERA ORCHESTRA—With vaudeville. Lincoln Jr. School, Cross Street, Malden. 7:30.

ERA ORCHESTRA—Marcia Browne School, Broadway, Malden. 8.

Tomorrow

Music

ERA BAND—Parkman Bandstand on the Common. Noon.

Other Events

BETTER HOMES MEETING—Discussion and interpretation of Federal Housing Act, led by Maria Driscoll of the Federal Housing Administration. Better Homes Office, 87 Beacon Street. Open to public, free. 2:30.

"THE COMMON IN LITERATURE" — Readings of history, fiction and legend dealing with Boston Common. Exhibition of books, pictures and maps. Music by wood wind group from ERA Opera Orchestra. 9 Park Street. 3:30. Unveiling of marker on Common at Long Path, near Guild Steps at Joy Street. 3.

ART MUSEUM—Guidance by Mrs. Tomita: Chinese Pottery. 11 a. m.

Wellesley Hears Experts Pile Storm Clouds on World Horizon

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY, Mass., June 26—Sun shone on the Wellesley campus today as 150 students of international affairs heard warnings of storm clouds—financial, political, economic—gathering on the world's horizon.

From China to Italy and back to President Roosevelt's wealth-sharing tax program, three speakers took the members of the Friends' New England Institute of International Relations in the first morning of its 10-day session.

J. Anton De Haas of Harvard, high lighted the session with a plan for a new international investment clearing house, while Prof. Grover Clark, expert on Far Eastern questions, took issue with last night's public address on Sino-Japanese problems by Dr. Harry A. Garfield, former president of Williams College.

Dr. De Haas decried the unregulated flow of capital throughout the world today. "It will bring ruin, if not regulated soon," he insisted.

As a stopgap, he advocated an international clearing house for investments.

"It's the new idea," he said in an interview following his talk. "The trouble with the flow of capital internationally today is twofold. First, it is excessive in one direction. Second, too frequently the flag goes with it."

To Keep Sand From Gears

"Thirdly, this organization would remove the dangerous policy of having the flag follow the investment, thus removing much international friction"

Dr. Grover Clark, in taking issue with Dr. Garfield on the Sino-Japanese question, asserted that he felt the former Williams College president had perhaps overstated the Sino-Japanese case in his enthusiasm for a reconciliation between China and Japan.

Dr. Garfield had stated that it might be well for China to accept the aid of Japan. Dr. Clark did not agree.

The morning's third speaker was Prof. Rayford W. Logan, a Negro of Atlanta University. He declared that the concept of national honor so rampant throughout the world today was the basis for most international disturbance. He cited the Italo-Ethiopian dispute as the most recent example of misplaced national honor.

As last night's Alumnae Hall lecturer—the first of nine evening lecturers—Dr. Harry A. Garfield, former president of Williams College, gave Japan a clean bill of health in the Far East.

Dr. Garfield returned only a month ago from an extended Asiatic journey. He declared that China might well accept the guidance of a well-organized nation, "perhaps Japan."

But Dr. Garfield was not unmindful of China. While there he saw such men as Gen. Chiang Kai-shek and T. C. Wong. These men told him, he said, that China, to be united, needed not one great leader, "but several great leaders."

General Chiang Kai-shek was reported to have said, "We must have unity in our 18 provinces first. Then national unity will come. But it will not come for many years. If Japanese take over some of our territory (Hopei and Chahar), in time they will be absorbed."

A high Japanese official, who Dr. Garfield did not name, said to him of Japan's activity in China's, "Now it remains to be seen whether we overreach ourselves."

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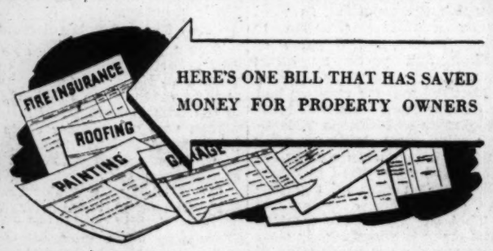

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The World's Day

Its News at a Glance

Wednesday, June 26

(Continued from Page 1)

gressive plan of expansion from the single Anglo-German naval agreement to a general series of inclusive world naval agreements.

This invitation was announced by Prime Minister Stanley Baldwin in the House of Commons yesterday was followed by the equally important disclosure that Germany had agreed never again to resort to unrestricted submarine warfare.

From Paris came word that François Petri, Minister of National Defense, sought more naval funds from a Parliament committee, as an answer to Germany's fleet upbuilding. Thus was the need for Britain's projected agreement illustrated.

Ships—Navy Gets Money; Seeks Bids

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—With the ink scarcely dry on President Roosevelt's signature to the $460,000,000 naval supply bill—one of the largest in any nation's peace-time history—the Navy Department moved today to turn the money into steel and guns.

Secretary Claude A. Swanson announced that sealed bids for construction of 13 warships to be built in private yards will be opened at the Navy Department at noon on Aug. 7. This was notification to shipbuilders to get busy.

The bill provided $100,000,000 for shipbuilding, beginning with $20,000,000 to start 24 new ships. Naval aviation—now in many respects more important than surface craft—gets $52,000,000 for 555 new aircraft.

The new ships are part of a 72-vessel program designed to bring the American Navy to treaty strength by 1942.

Transpacific—Three-Day Air Service to China

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—Three days from San Francisco to China—that is the schedule of Pan American Airways transpacific service, announced today. By early fall the line expects to make its first regular flight, with one round trip a week at first.

Large new Martin ships are to be used—with space for 12 passengers, their luggage, some express and mail. The American Clipper is far too small, having a pay load of only 600 pounds because of the large fuel supplies. The first Martin, with a pay load of 2800 pounds, is now ready for final tests. The rates will be about double the steamship fares—about $365 to Honolulu and $1000 to Manila. Schedules are to dovetail with the best shipping connections.

Subsidies—Liberals Oppose Present Ship Bill

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Liberals of House and Senate battled on today at opposite ends of the Capitol against efforts to pass the Bland-Copeland ship subsidy bill as at present constituted.

The bill provides for construction loans—officially opposed by the President—also for construction subsidies and operating subsidies, which he favors. It would give quasi-judicial functions to a new United States maritime authority, whereas the President wanted such functions to go to the nonpartisan Interstate Commerce Commission.

Rackets—Dodge Agrees to Lehman's Ultimatum

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The way was finally cleared today for a comprehensive inquiry into New York's acute racketeering problem—to be directed by a representative of the very Republican groups who have brought the most serious charges of political collusion with crime. William C. Dodge, Tammany district attorney who was charged with obstructing the inquiry, ended a long altercation by submitting to Governor Lehman's ultimatum, and was today obediently consulting with the four possible prosecutors selected by the Governor.

Civic groups in New York anticipate an inquiry which will center the attention of reform elements the country over, and will pave the way to a thorough overturning of the ugly gangster rule which has thus far defied extermination.

Works Progress—Johnson Gets N. Y. Post

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Brig. Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, former NRA administrator, yesterday was appointed works progress administrator for New York City. The appointment was announced by Harry L. Hopkins, works progress administrator.

Speedsters—British Head for Utah Track

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SOUTHAMPTON, Eng.—Britisher No. 1, in quest of the world 24-hour automobile speed record, today sailed on the Berengaria, bound for the hard surface of Salt Lake in Utah—shortly to be followed by Britishers No. 2 and No. 3 on the same quest. No. 1 is John Cobb, London wool broker and well-known speed ace, and the men crowding his heels for the record are Sir Malcolm Campbell and Freddy Dixon.

Mr. Cobb has with him T. E. Rose-Richards and C. J. P. Dodson, both London business men and crack drivers, and will pick up his 500-horsepower Napier Railton in America, whither it has been sent ahead. His car, according to report, has never yet had the throttle opened wide. Shortly will arrive Sir Malcolm with the overhauled Bluebird, and Mr. Dixon, whose Silver Bullet was rescued from the scrap heap and re-made.

Governors Meeting Over New England Railroad Setup

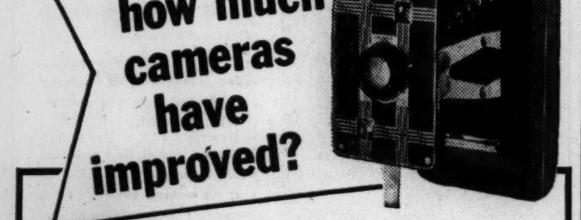
NEW YORK, June 26 (AP)—A group of New England governors was expected to meet with heads of some of the eastern railways today to continue the discussions of consolidation of the New England lines which have been under way sporadically for some five years.

The meeting was slated to convene in the offices of Frederick E. Williamson, president of the New York Central, at 3 p. m., eastern daylight time. Officers or representatives of the Pennsylvania, the New York, New Haven and Hartford, and possibly the Boston & Maine, were expected to attend.

It was understood in rail circles in advance that the Governors would submit suggestions for the complete divorcing of the New Haven from the Pennsylvania, which together with an associated investment company, Pennroad Corporation, has an interest of nearly 23 per cent in the New Haven road.

This will be one of the first discussions of this proposal since M. W. Clement became president of the Pennsylvania. The suggestion was frequently made during the period that Maj.-Gen. W. W. Atterbury headed the Pennsylvania it was recalled in rail circles today, and General Atterbury always opposed it. The attitude of the Pennsylvania has been that its holding of New Haven was purely an investment, and did not in any sense interfere with that road's independence. While no comment was available from Pennsylvania offices, usually well-informed rail circles expected Mr. Clement would take the same attitude.

With the Pennsylvania holding a substantial interest in New Haven, and through Pennroad Corp. in Boston & Maine as well, and the New York Central having an entrance into Boston through its lease of the Boston & Albany, officers of some of the other eastern trunk lines, notably the Baltimore & Ohio, have felt that they might fare better in getting their share of freight from New England if the New England roads were grouped into a completely independent system.



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Curtains Are Rising in Summer Theaters of New England

Official opening of season comes on July 1 when score or more ventures get under way amid the picturesque environment that marks the area's vacation-time resorts.

By a Staff Photographer

Upper Left—"Making Up" at School of the Theater. Upper Right—Theater-by-the-Sea at Matunuck, R. I. Lower Left—Edwards Memorial Hall, Rhode Island State College, as the Kingston Playhouse. Inset, Left—Cornelia Otis Skinner; Right—Winifred Lenihan. Lower Right—Painting Drops and Scenery for the Summer Theater

On Monday, July 1, the summer theater season of 1935 officially opens.

On that day several of the most outstanding of all these pastoral ventures ring up their curtains for the first performance. Lakewood, to be sure, (Skowhegan, Me.) will be entering its fifth week when "Petticoat Fever" opens with Grant Mills. But the so-called "Broadway in Maine" has ever run on the policy of beginning early and ending late. When most other summer theater managers are still ensconced in the semiconsciousness of winter hibernation, Herbert L. Swett—his actors, scene designers, director, stage hands and publicist—are braving the icy rigors of an early Maine summer in order that everything shall be working smoothly when the vacation season rolls around.

Broadway Aspects

The opening of a summer theater, often held in former barns, has many of the aspects of a Broadway première, with a moonlit vale or a fresh salt breeze thrown in for good measure. During the intermission bulbs flash intermittently as cameramen spot celebrities. Society grand dames and debutantes stroll through the "mezzanine," which was once old Bess's stall, before the sides were torn out.

So for those whose time or location permit next Monday will offer the opportunity of attending three of the most distinctive openings of the season. Whether you go to the Country Playhouse (Westport, Conn.) to see Wycherly's masterful comedy, "The Country Wife," with Ruth Gordon and Tom Powers, or to Dennis, Mass., to watch Kenneth McKenna and Jessamine Newcombe in "It's a Wise Child," or to the Ogunquit Playhouse (Ogunquit, Maine), where "Accent on Youth" is the opening bill, you may count on a rather outstanding evening.

Going Cultural

Speaking of Ogunquit, Walter Hartwig, its manager, is going cultural on the grand style this year. Besides theatrical entertainment, he is sponsoring "Journeys in Arcady," classified as "a new adventure in the realm of drama, poetry, philosophy and fiction," which is doing pretty well for a starter; another of Mr. Hartwig's side ventures is a project called "Manhattan Nights," which promises, among other things, the Yale Puppeteers and Ruth St. Dennis. Sunday night concerts are also going to be in vogue at numerous houses this season.

But to return to July 1. The Vineyard Players are opening their eleventh consecutive season, which is fairly mature as summer theaters go. The play is "The Seven Keys to Baldpate." The theater is the Rice Playhouse, Oak Bluffs, Martha's Vineyard. And the director is Phidelah Rice.

Before reviewing briefly the list of theaters whose openings occur in the near future, it is interesting to note the condition of the summer theater as the season rolls in. In the six-odd years of its existence as an accepted entertainment medium, it has run the entire gamut of condemnation and praise. It has been called everything from a "theatrical hot-dog stand" to "an experiment in the drama" (pronounced in this instance "drayma"). It has been a mad, hectic struggle for some and a quietly profitable commercial venture for others—very few others, one should add. Some have called it "the new training field for the young and talented," while many have merely regarded it as an amateur field day.

Something to Offer

With such a general controversy on the subject, it is obvious that the summer theater has something to offer. And as the seasons pass, its wares, generally speaking, improve. There is still a plentiful supply of amateurs wandering about the fields and paths of New England, but the summer theater is beginning to have less and less room for second-rate actors or second-rate plays. The reputations of such places as Dennis, Stockbridge, Ogunquit, Westport and some others have led the public to the conclusion that it may enjoy first-rate entertainment at the summer theater. The result is that it is becoming increasingly difficult to "get away with" poor showmanship. As time goes on, summer theaters should become fewer and better.

The beginner, of course, should be given his chance. But it should be a chance to study and work, not necessarily to impose his questionable array of talents upon an audience which has paid good money to be entertained. At some houses, the apprentices are allowed only to understudy.

Novel Arrangement

A somewhat novel arrangement is being conducted at Kingston, R. I., this year. Probably for the first time, a school of higher learning is entering directly into the summer theater field. In the stately Edwards Memorial Hall, the university of Rhode Island is lending support to a group who will study various phases of art as well as the presentation of plays. Under such well-known figures as Winifred Lenihan, A. E. Thomas, June Walker, Earle Larimore, Selena Royale and Remington Korper, the Kingston Playhouse expects to gain its reputation first as a purveyor of good players in worth-while entertainment. Rhode Island's only other summer venture is the Theater-by-the-Sea, at Matunuck.

Massachusetts seems to be leading the list of summer theaters this year. Besides those mentioned, there will be show stands at the following places: Cohasset, where Alexander Dean directs the South Shore Players through their paces; West Falmouth, home of the Beach Theater; Provincetown, although no word has come as yet from Margaret Hewes, director of the Wharf Theater; Gloucester, where the Gloucester School of the Little Theater has become an institution; Marshfield, the Marshfield Players are planning their second season, here; Stockbridge, where the Berkshire Playhouse is opening apparently under new management.

Maine—Aside from the aforementioned Maine theaters, this State will have such theatrical ventures as the Bar Harbor Dramatic Festivals, under Leighton Rollins, at the Casino Theater; the Theater-in-the-Woods at Boothbay Harbor and the Garrick Players at Kennebunkport.

New Hampshire—The Repertory Playhouse Associates, who have been at Putney, Vt., for three years, are moving to Keene this summer. As usual, the Messrs. Goodnow and Cleveland troupe, the Barnstormers, will make their headquarters at Tamworth, where they have a new theater, by the way. The Farragut Players, a new group, are opening at Rye Beach, which makes them, so they claim, the only summer theater between Gloucester and Ogunquit.

At Whitefield, the Forty Niners will continue at the Chase Barn for their second summer. And the Peterboro Players at Stearns' Farm, Peterboro, are planning to do some new, experimental plays at their barn playhouse.

Connecticut—The Jitney Players, Connecticut's oldest summer company, is really not a summer company at all. To prove it, they are pulling up stakes during the first week in July, working their way West from New England to Illinois, Ohio and Indiana. Then they will work back East, arriving in New England during August. More stationary ventures include the Theater-in-the-Woods at Norwalk, and the Manhattan Colony at Saybrook.

Stars of the winter theater, who spend their summers taking the proverbial busman's holiday, are always of interest. Among those to be seen tanning themselves between shows this year are: Ruth Gordon, Tom Powers, Humphrey Bogart, Fritzi Scheff, Libby Holman, Cornelia Otis Skinner (who is making a tour of several houses), George Meader, Ethel Barrymore, Violet Heming and numerous others. And with all this talent spreading itself out over the summer-theater front, vacationists may anticipate an interesting theatrical season.

Seven Couples Get Degrees

Seven married couples received degrees this spring at the University of Oklahoma.

What's Going On In the Arts

Goodspeed's Print Shop

INTEREST in Americana does not seem to abate, despite the fact that most of the material available has been gone over, appreciated and extolled. The nationalistic trend has made us aware of folk art; it has driven us into the provinces, sharpened our ingenuity for discovery, and brought to the surface the objects made, the pictures painted by our ancestors. Considering what was happening an ocean's breadth away, the American product is elementary and scant. Nevertheless, it contains traits which reflect the pioneering days, the industrial impetus, the development of sport. It is best to go to the old prints: the chromolithographs, the engravings and mezzotints to gain an insight into the times. The pictures are more telling as illustrations than as designs of artistic distinction. A large, ranging collection of such prints is to be seen at Goodspeed's Print Shop, on Ashburton Place.

Characteristic of provincial depiction is the ambition on the part of the print-maker to cram the plate to the edges. If it is a race, he tucks as many steeds into the space as the small area will permit; if a panoramic view of a city, he includes every tree and edifice. At Goodspeed's there are scenes of Boston (seen from East Boston), Swampscott and Salem. All are solid with graphic detail. And changes of the passing years do not prevent our recognizing these localities. A print of "Dock Square" may hold its place with anything by the great European genre artists.

There are also several pictorial illustrations of historical scenes such as Evacuation Day, March 17, 1776, and the Boston Massacre. Other items of interest are some mezzotints by Savage, done from his portraits of George Washington, pictures of famed frigates of a century ago, horse races and other sports. D. A.

Danbury Experiences Hat-Making Boom

DANBURY, Conn., June 26 (AP)—This city is experiencing a minor boom in the hat industry, with some factories working two shifts and others contemplating establishment temporarily of a three-shift basis.

The activity is centered in the rough hat manufacture, which has been stimulated with the settlement of the manufacturers' and unions' wage dispute in New York City. The extra shifts have been put into force to rush to completion orders held up pending the outcome of the strike in New York, manufacturers said.

Secret 'Clips'

A secret process for attaching photographs to documents without mucilage or metal clips has been invented in Germany.

Educators Scan Modern Problems At Swampscott

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass., June 26—More than 3000 educators from every section of the United States, together with delegates repesnting 14 foreign nations, were gathered here today to participate in the five-day annual convention of the Association for Childhood Education.

"How Today's Teacher Can Meet Modern Problems" will furnish the general theme of the convention. Cross-country delegations from the Midwest and Pacific arrived at the New Ocean House this morning in special trains, while several delegations from Tennessee and less distant points came in chartered buses.

The opening day today was devoted to registration of delegates, committee luncheons and a business meeting, at which committees and officers filed their respective reports.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

All Times Daylight Saving

Boston and Vicinity: Fair and continued warm weather tonight and Thursday, possibly with a local shower late Thursday afternoon; not much change in temperature; gentle to moderate south to southwest winds.

Maine: Fair, slightly cooler on the coast tonight; Thursday local showers.

Connecticut: Fair tonight; Thursday partly cloudy, possibly followed by local thunder showers; cooler in the afternoon or night.

All Other New England States: Partly cloudy tonight; Thursday local showers; not much change in temperature.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate north and northeast winds, shifting to moderate to fresh south and southwest on Thursday; weather partly overcast tonight and Thursday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	70	74	Minneapolis	66	78
Bermuda	70	86	New Orleans	78	90
Chicago	68	78	New York	72	80
Denver	56	78	Norfolk, Va.	78	82
Helena, Mont.	52	70	Philadelphia	76	84
Jacksonville	80	84	St. Louis	68	86
Kansas City	66	86	San Francisco	58	80
Los Angeles	60	78	Washington	70	82
Miami, Fla.	70	82			

A—8 a. m. June 26.
B—Maximum June 25.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday 8:31 p. m.; height 10.2 feet.
Thursday 9:07 a. m.; height 8.7 feet.
Light All Vehicles at 8:54 p. m.

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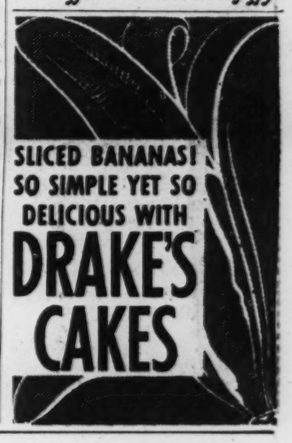

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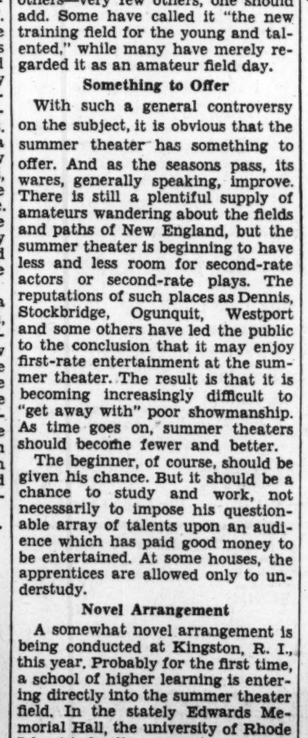

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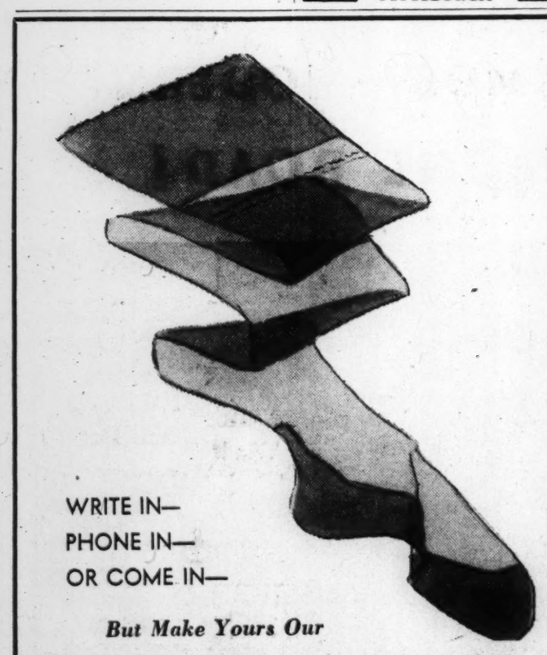
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Federal Control vs. Free Capitalism

Regional Compacts and Uniform State Laws Found Deficient

This article is the third of four comprising the full text of Dr. McBain's address on important constitutional questions at the Conference on Canadian-American Affairs at St. Lawrence University, Canton, N. Y.

By Howard Lee McBain

Dean of the Graduate Faculties of Columbia University

At the time of his famous press interview of May 31, Mr. Roosevelt was evidently of the opinion that in the light of the Schechter decision, little that is really reformatory in the politico-economic system can be accomplished short of amending the Constitution. If this is still his view, it would be good tactics for him to drive through Congress as many New Deal bills of doubtful constitutionality as he can and to hasten these laws to an early judicial decision as to their constitutionality.

The more toes that are tred upon by the firm but gentle feet of the Supreme Court following as it almost must the hard-beaten paths of constitutional construction (there are "must" decisions as well as a "must" list of laws), the larger will be the number of those who will be prepared for constitutional amendment.

The President would not, of course, encourage the drafting and enactment of laws known to be unconstitutional. But if he believes a law to be otherwise good, the mere fact of its being held unconstitutional may prove to be grist for his mill for ultimate reform.

Minimizes Rights' Issue

Already the issue is being presented in the United States as an issue of national versus states' rights. This is arrant nonsense. It is true that the Supreme Court speaking through Mr. Chief Justice Hughes in the Schechter case did have something to say concerning the attempt that Congress had made through the Recovery Act (which should have been called the Reform Act, for it probably actually retarded rather than accelerated recovery) to encroach upon the reserved powers of the states.

In doing this he followed the usual line of argument that has been pursued by the court when it has been attempting to define the line that is drawn between the power of Congress over commerce and the power of the states over commerce. As applied to the issue at hand, however, it was peculiarly inapt to make reference to this line of distinction. It was inapt both economically and legally.

On the economic side nothing seems to me more obvious than the incompetence of the states to set up individually any scheme or control over business that could produce desirable results. Any economic planning that is worth attempting must of necessity be national in scope and origin however industrially and geographically decentralized it may be in operation.

Uniform Laws Difficult

For the states to peck at the industrial organism at vulnerable spots will only produce irritations without general net results. Nor do I believe that any satisfactory system of control can flow from a scheme of regional compacts entered into by a group of states and based upon the enactment of uniform laws.

Our efforts at uniform legislation among the states show how difficult it is to secure such legislation. Manifestly, however, such a regional scheme founded upon interstate compacts would be extraordinarily static and rigid—characteristics which are precisely the opposite of those that should be desired.

Apart, however, from the impracticality of putting any program of economic planning and control into effect by means of state action, the Constitution of the United States raises quite as insuperable obstacles to action by the states as to action by Congress. The obstacle to congressional action arises chiefly out of the definition of commerce—the obstacle to state action arises chiefly out of the definition of due process.

Wages and Hours

Take the Schechter case again as an example. The principal points at issue in that case were the wage and hours of labor provisions of the Poultry Code adopted under authorization by Congress. The court said that such matters did not pertain to interstate commerce.

Suppose that they had been provided by laws of the State of New York (since Schechter's business was held to be local to the state) instead of under congressional authority, would these restrictions have been valid? They would not have been.

Down to date state minimum wage laws had been held by the Supreme Court to deprive persons of their liberty, that is liberty of contract, without due process of law. So likewise have hours of labor laws been held invalid except as applied to women and children and to men in hazardous or unhealthful occupations. I have already referred to the fact that the court has held that states are incompetent to fix prices except as applied to the general class of services known as public utilities.

In the course of its decision in the Schechter case the court declared: "If the Federal Government may determine the wages and hours of employees in the internal commerce of a state, because of their relation to cost and prices and their indirect effect upon interstate commerce, it would seem that a similar control might be exerted over other elements of cost, also affecting prices, such as the number of employees, rents, advertising, methods of doing business, etc.

"All the processes of production and distribution that enter into cost could likewise be controlled. If the cost of doing an intrastate business is in itself a permitted object of federal control, the extent of the regulation of cost would be a question of discretion and not of power."

But precisely the same line of argument could be employed to defeat state legislation where the state attempted to exert control, not by way of the police power in the interest of the public health, safety, or morals, but for the direct purpose of accomplishing economic ends. Such an attempt would not be due process within any concept of that term which the Supreme Court has yet laid down. In other words, under this vague but effectively powerful restriction the states would find it constitutionally impossible to put into effect any scheme of economic planning and control even if such a scheme were economically feasible for the state—which it is not.

Unrestricted Capitalism

It is for these reasons that I say that to present the issue created by the demise of the NRA and possibly of other new-deal legislation as an issue of national over against states' rights is nonsensical. The issue is an issue of national power versus the power of relatively unrestricted capitalism.

It is not impossible to amend the Constitution of the United States as once was thought; but amendment is not easy. Had the NRA been an unqualified success, which it certainly was not, it is not only possible but also probable that the bolt that issued from the blue sky in which the Supreme Court dwells would have produced such immediate reaction that one or more proposals to amend the Constitution would be already under way with high chances of a successful outcome.

What these proposals might or should have been is not important to be considered at the moment. Whether the new-deal administration will risk making such proposals at any near future date is open to serious question.

Change in Attitude

If such proposals were submitted at the present time, my own guess is that they would be defeated. Opposition would come from many sources. It would be impossible to separate any general proposal for amendment from consideration in the light of the, at most, only partially successful NRA.

Neither business nor labor nor the public at large is sufficiently enthusiastic about that experiment to fight for it and many will fear and hesitate to indorse a blank check of powers to the Congress of the United States.

The temper of the people in 1935 is not that of 1933. They are no longer in panic even though the welfare of many has in no wise improved. Moreover, the popular slogan of states' rights will be played to the limit in any campaign of adoption despite the fact that that is not and cannot be the real issue at all.

Issue Transcends That of States' Rights in Analyst's Opinion

U. S. Mobilizes to Back Youth in Getting Jobs

(Continued from Page 1)

work projects, limited to unemployed youth on families certified for relief, and enabling youths to earn $15 per month—in addition to work given the head of the relief family. Two specific lines of work are suggested:

Development in every community of recreational and community centers, depending upon needs and the energy of the local youth group, ranging from the old-fashioned "swimming hole," to club-houses, libraries, and athletic facilities.

A national census of the status of all youth in the United States is to be taken by youthful investigators themselves.

In education three specific aids are proposed:

To boys and girls who are unable to attend high school for want of money for carfare, lunch, or incidentals. Any relief-eligible youth can get aid, averaging $6 monthly, in this way.

Extension of college aid to high school students now unemployed, through part-time work; $15 a month on a work-relief basis for qualified students, up to 12 per cent of the total enrollment of the college.

Post-graduate work for qualified persons on a work relief basis.

St. Paul Mayor to Ask Jury Inquest of Police

ST. PAUL, Minn., June 26 (AP)—The county grand jury will be asked to investigate sensational charges against the St. Paul police department with a view to criminal prosecutions, Mayor Mark Gehan said yesterday.

Resignations of four police officers and suspension of five others, including Chief M. J. Culligan, were demanded.

Mayor Gehan said he would request M. F. Kinkead, county attorney, to ask for a special grand jury to inquire into the activities of the police involved and into operations of gambling rings.

TVA Takes Over Airport Built by Muscle Shoals

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MUSCLE SHOALS, Ala. — The Tennessee Valley Authority has contracted to take over the Muscle Shoals City airport here and convert it into one of the most modern in the State, C. E. Carmichael, city attorney, and Mayor W. H. Green announced.

Improvement by the TVA has begun, according to Mr. Carmichael, who says the Authority will keep two planes at this port. He also said the TVA will build hangars and equip the field with a modern lighting system.

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Ten Guesses (21)

[Answers to Questions on the Daily Features Page]

1—No; they are the same—$10,000 a year.
2—Yes; it has only one chapter.
3—No; only one.
4—No; its population (1930) is 385,026.
5—No; Dickens wrote it.
6—Yes.
7—Yes.
8—Yes.
9—No; it empties into the North Sea.
10—Yes; James L. O'Neill is on leave from his position as operating vice-president of the Guaranty Trust Co., of New York.

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Roosevelt Seeks to Aid Youth

(Continued from Page 1)

immediate needs of that portion of unemployed youth most seriously affected at the present time.

Calls for Co-operation

It is my sincere hope that all public and private agencies, groups and organizations, as well as educators, recreational leaders, employers, and labor leaders will cooperate wholeheartedly with the national and state youth administrations in the furtherance of this national youth program.

The yield on this investment should be high.

How Plan Lines Up

The Youth Administration set up was described as follows in a White House announcement:

National Organization

1. A National Youth Administration shall be established, by executive order of the President, under the Works Progress Administration.

A. The National Youth Administration shall be headed by a national advisory committee, appointed by the President; the committee to consist of representatives of labor, business, agriculture, education, and youth.

B. The administration, which is to be the administrative body, shall be administered by an executive committee and an executive director.

State Organization

1. State youth divisions shall be established in each State.

a. The state youth division in every state shall be headed by a state advisory committee, to be appointed by the National Advisory Committee with the aid and consent of the executive director of the National Youth Administration. Such state advisory committee shall consist of representatives of labor, business, agriculture, education, youth and in some cases officials of the state government.

b. The state division shall be administered by a state director.

I. The principal duty of such director shall be to mobilize the industrial, commercial, agricultural, and educational forces to provide employment and other practical assistance to the unemployed youth; to develop and carry out a co-ordinated program of work and work opportunities, job training and retraining for unemployed youth in the state, utilizing all existing public and private agencies, industries, schools and various phases of the problem.

II. The director shall organize local youth committees in counties, or communities, and where conditions warrant, county, or community advisory committees and directors shall be appointed.

Scope of Program

This program shall be designed to encompass all persons who are no longer in regular attendance upon full-time school, and who are not regularly engaged in remunerative employment, between the ages of 16 and 25 years of age.

Employment and Apprenticeship

Employers in all types of industries including agriculture, commerce, transportation, building and construction, and utility services shall be asked to accept youths as apprentices under arrangements to be worked out with the state committee on apprentice training. Also wherever possible state, local, and county clerks, city engineers, city departments of public works and other activities of county, municipal and state governments, shall be asked to accept such youths as apprentices. A minimum allowance should be given during the duration of the apprenticeship. Where youth is apprenticed for government service it shall be regarded as of the nature of field work for classes to be formed to train youth for public service. The opportunity afforded by this type of work should be used to develop a new type of trained public servants, rather than to merely add to the immense groups of men and women who now clamor to go into government service.

Job Training and Placement

1. It shall be the work of the state and local committee to develop job training and job placement for youth. Provision for job training shall be developed in every youth division center, after satisfactory arrangements have been worked out with organized labor, by—

A. Utilizing available school shop facilities for initial or basic trade training, through special late afternoon or evening classes, taught as work relief projects by needy unemployed persons qualified to teach their special field.

B. Utilizing available private factories, industries, or plants, at times when they are not in regular operation, as places to hold training classes, taught as work relief projects by needy unemployed persons qualified to teach the special field.

C. Public libraries shall be used for training youth to function as librarians and to enable the libraries to be kept open for the public a greater number of hours a day.

2. Job placement for unemployed youth shall be developed in co-operation with the re-employment offices. A service shall be developed in each youth center for counseling, guidance, adjustment and job placement for unemployed youth, making use of all existing public and private agencies which can contribute to the solution of this program, in order to place them in stable, continuing, private and public employment at as early a date as possible.

3. Efforts shall be made to coordinate and co-operate with the existing college and university employment agencies to find employment for college graduates. An immediate program should be developed with the view of finding employment in industry for as many of the graduating class of 1935 as possible. This for its immediate effect upon youth morale, as well as its obvious practical desirability.

Work (Work Relief)

Work relief shall be provided for youths in connection with the various projects of the work program. This shall be limited to unemployed youths in families that are certified for relief. This work shall be adjusted as to hours, rates, and wages so as to enable them to earn $15 per month. This is to be in addition to work given to the head of the relief family.

1. Particular stress should be laid upon the building and the use of recreational and community centers which, pending upon local conditions and the energy, ability and enthusiasm of local youth groups, can be anything from an old-fashioned "swimming hole" to a complete center including all types of athletic facilities, community houses, library, classrooms, etc. In most communities these recreational and community centers can be made self-liquidating. Substantially all of the direct labor in the creation of these centers shall be performed by youths themselves, working as apprentices under the direction of skilled mechanics.

2. Census—A national census of the status of all youths in the United States between the ages of 16 and 25 is to be taken, using competent youths within that age group to carry on the work. This should be co-ordinated with the unemployment census.

Education

1. High school aid for boys and girls who are unable to attend high schools for want of money for car fare, lunch and incidentals. Authority to be given to provide for the attendance upon public or nonprofit making schools of high school grade, for youth in families which are eligible for any form of state or federal relief or work relief, who are 16 years of age or over, at $6 per month average.

2. College aid—Extension of college aid now given to high school graduates who are unemployed and unable to attend college without an opportunity to earn some money through part-time work. Authority to be given to provide for the attendance at college by qualified persons on a work relief basis at $15 per month average. Allotment of work relief jobs to a college is now based on 12 per cent of the total enrollment of the college as of Oct. 15, 1934.

3. Postgraduate aid for college graduates who are unable to find any employment and are unable to continue with graduate work at college unless they are given the opportunity to earn some money through part-time work. Authority is given to provide for postgraduate work by qualified persons on a work-relief basis.

4. Training for public service.

Cost Estimates

The job-training program, which is expected to provide for approximately 150,000 youths; the work-relief program, which would provide for approximately the same number; high school aid, which would include some 100,000 youths; college aid for needy students, which would take in about 120,000 young men and women; the postgraduate program, which is intended to care for a selected group of several thousand, all would cost approximately $50,000,000 during the next year.

Reforesting Idle Lands

Under the direction of State college, farmers in 10 North Carolina counties are carrying out systematic reforestation of idle lands with loblolly and longleaf pines.

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Industrial Ententes Beat Codes As Best Way Out of Depression, International Chamber Informed

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, June 26—Cartels—industrial ententes designed to regulate internationally production and distribution of goods—emerged from the third day of the International Chamber of Commerce Congress as a possible key to the principal problem of the depression, the adjustment of supply and demand.

Political as well as economic peace is furthered by these international business accords, according to speakers at the plenary session of the Congress today dealing with the organization of production and distribution. "Entente" it was pointed out, means understanding, and industrial understanding opens the way to cultural and political rapprochement.

Strictly from the business point of view, cartels, or industrial ententes, won almost unanimous indorsement in the discussions today.

To Aid Trade

The following conclusions of a special report on the subject were generally approved:

"Recent developments in the economic position and study of the effects of industrial ententes have demonstrated that ententes contribute toward re-establishing balance between the prices of raw materials and finished products and, consequently, facilitate the revival of international trade and of economic activity in general.

"At the present time, they present themselves as a practical and speedy means of reducing the barriers to the free play of trade, which have resulted from the gradual walling in of national economies. Moreover, they are likely to prevent their recurrence in the future.

"Their psychological effect has been no less fortunate. The fact that in each country a certain number of manufacturers are able to observe a greater degree of regularity in their business and a gradual improvement in results, that they are no longer in constant dread of what tomorrow may bring forth and so are able to devote themselves more freely to improving their management and working methods—all this produces a feeling of relief and well-being which, even if restricted at the outset to fairly limited circles, will gradually spread until confidence in human enterprise—the root of progress of civilization—has been restored throughout the world of industry and finance.

Affect Most People

"Ententes are necessary to the stabilizing of markets of raw materials or agricultural products, because they affect the densest layers of the population whose purchasing power it is important to restore.

"Ententes are to be recommended whenever consumption and production, or capacity of production, of a given product, are out of balance, i. e., when stocks accumulate and there is a continuous drop in prices.

"It is hardly necessary to add that the International Chamber of Commerce can only recommend the constitution of ententes with a moderate policy and which take due account of the general interest."

An eloquent plea that Governments lend their support and encouragement to these cartels was made by Clemens Lammers, an eminent German industrialist and economist who is chairman of the Chamber's standing committee for the co-ordination of production and marketing. He highly commended the attitude of the Governments concerned in the tea and rubber ententes, which he said "might well serve as a model for the co-operation of the State with private economy, as well as an example of a sufficiently flexible cartel policy." Voluntary quota allotments under these ententes might profitably replace the compulsory import quota systems now in vogue, he suggested.

Aid, Not Intervention

In the round table discussion of cartels, the prevalent opinion was that these international agreements could regulate agricultural production, restore the purchasing power of producers, and in certain cases control the extent of the areas under cultivation. Government aid in enforcing these restrictions was acknowledged as desirable, but it was generally agreed that government intervention in marketing was unnecessary and undesirable.

The policy of the International Chamber of Commerce on this point is that the public authorities should confine themselves to endorsing the decisions of producers and to preventing abuses, without attempting to control or manage the cartels. The tendency in certain countries to render these industrial agreements obligatory—a reference to the "codes" of America's New Deal and to the proposed code policy started in France by the recent Premier, Pierre Etienne Flandin,—was definitely disapproved.

Backs Roosevelt

Edward A. Filene of Boston today advocated a "New Deal" for Europe and mass distribution of goods as a deterrent to war and revolution.

In his speech he expressed the belief that the United States would be "in the throes of social revolution if it were not for President Roosevelt's New Deal program."

He termed the business situation today "most disturbing," with "Americans by the millions enrolling in movements, which, if successful, would just about destroy our business system."

He recommended the establishment of voluntary chain-store systems, to save the "little independent shopkeepers whose businesses are now dying on their hands."

Problem of Distribution

"Neither war nor revolution occurs," Mr. Filene said, "where distribution is doing its job. Never do nations willingly go to war if their industries are operating at capacity and they have an adequate outlet for their products; and never do the masses rise in revolt at times when they are able to buy more and more and more.

". . . So long as there is competition and a business system, manufacturers are compelled to use the best and most economical methods so far discovered; and these, when there is an adequate market, are the methods of mass production. When there is no longer such a market, however, industries must slow down. That means widespread unemployment; and widespread unemployment means less mass-buying.

"Our problem, therefore, is to get more and more buying-power into the hands of the masses."

Reference to United States

With reference to the Roosevelt program, the Boston merchant praised its intent as being "aimed to provide the masses with such buying power as to enable them to purchase and enjoy the products of modern industry." Then he added:

"Unfortunately, organized American business could not see in time that this increased buying was the only way by which increased selling and business recovery could be achieved, and refused to give the necessary co-operation; and now the Supreme Court has nullified most of the New Deal—not on its economic or social merits, but because, in their judgment, it was out of harmony with a Constitution adopted a century before the coming of modern industry. The situation today, therefore, is most disturbing, and Americans by the million are enrolling in movements which, if successful, would just about destroy our business system. In Europe, in many ways, the outlook is still worse, for in Europe there is the imminent double danger of revolution and war."

Betokens Dawn of British Sea Power

Armada Jewel, English Nation's Keepsake
National Fund Procured It at Monday's Sale for $14,000

Famous Miniatures Auctioned Off In Morgan Collection

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, June 26—Art followers and curious, potential buyers and onlookers mingled today at Christie's auction rooms for the sale of J. P. Morgan's collection of miniatures.

The $2,000,000 collection formed by the elder J. P. Morgan is world famous. Art authorities regard it as a collection the like of which has never been approached in modern times. The current sale at Christie's is regarded as one of the most notable art events of the season.

Over 800 examples of the work of the finest miniaturists, British and Continental, are included in this collection, of which the chief treasure, historically at least, is the so-called "Armada Jewel." This gold pendant, enameled and set with jewels, is attributed to the School of Hilliard. On the front is a profile portrait of Queen Elizabeth modeled in relief against a blue background; at the back is a locket, hinged at the top, containing a miniature of the Queen in gouache. Outside the lid is enameled the Ark, floating on a stormy sea, with the motto "Saevas tranquilla per undas."

In admirable preservation and exquisite in its workmanship, this pendant is said to have been presented by the Queen to Sir Francis Walsingham after the defeat of the Spanish Armada in 1588.

Other British miniatures of high importance are Hilliard's portrait of a lady, said to be Catherine Charlotte de la Tremoille, Princess de Condé, the pair of portraits of Charles I and Henrietta Maria by John Hoskins, and the same artist's fine portrait of "Anthony, first Earl of Shaftesbury"; Isaac Oliver's "Anne of Denmark," Samuel Cooper's magnificent and richly colored "Duke of Monmouth," and the portraits of Sir Charles and Lady Oakeley by John Smart.

Of a number of miniatures by Richard Cosway, the outstanding examples are the portrait of "Madame du Barry"—painted when she was at London in 1791, and those of "Mrs. Parsons (née Huff)," and of "The Prince of Wales, afterwards George IV," as a young man. All these are water colors set in diamond frames.

The Continental examples include one of the earliest and most beautiful of Holbein's miniatures, "Mrs. Pemberton," formerly known as Frances Howard, Duchess of Norfolk. This circular portrait, admirably simple in design and cleanly precise in its masterly drawing, shows the sitter in a black dress against a blue ground. It sold yesterday for $30,600. Exceptionally fine also is Clouet's "Charles de Cosse," Governor of Picardy in 1559, and Fragonard's "Portrait of a Girl." These are but a few outstanding works in a collection which is as rich in portraits of celebrities as it is in fine examples of the art of miniature, and it is interesting to recall that the collection was first assembled in Mr. Morgan's London house in Prince's Gate.

Tuskegee Institute Hears Negro Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—Honor was done the Negro race at Tuskegee Institute here recently when the Birmingham Civic Symphony Orchestra played Dawson's Negro Folk Symphony. William L. Dawson, composer of the symphony, is director of the school of music at Tuskegee Institute and conductor of its famous choir.

More than 5000 persons heard the orchestra perform the symphony in a manner that at times seemed almost inspired. The crowd acclaimed with thunderous applause the composer as he stood in his box when the last tremulous notes had died away.

685 Years to Build Ship?

Fourteen classifications of workers were at their tasks 2,500,000 hours (685 years, or nearly seven centuries) to build the French liner Normandie.

Duce Balks at Compromise Over Situation on Ethiopia

(Continued from Page 1)

League and to resume full liberty of action.

Incidentally, the Council meeting in August will only be convened if the Ualual Conciliation Commission fails to agree.

No attempt is made either in Italian or British quarters to hide the failure of Mr. Eden's mission in respect to the Ethiopian dispute.

Mr. Eden was apparently willing to prolong his stay in Rome if he saw prospects of an Anglo-Italian understanding concerning Ethiopia but his talk with Il Duce convinced him it was useless to continue the discussions. He left Rome at noon today for Paris.

Conciliators Set Italo-Ethiopian Arguments Date

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

THE HAGUE, June 26—The Governments of Italy and Ethiopia are invited to send their agents to The Hague to present oral arguments to the Italo-Ethiopian conciliation Committee on July 2, the Monitor is authoritatively informed.

The committee's activities cover not only the Ualual incidents of Dec. 5, 1934, but all other frontier incidents since that date. They do not, however, include frontier delimitation or other major issues between the two countries such as economic and railroad concessions and the cession of territory.

Arbitration Possible

If conciliation fails, the four present members of the committee have the power to secure a fifth member, thus transforming the committee into an arbitral body.

Italy's reported unwillingness to abide by the judgment ultimately to be given by the committee—a report to which color is thought here to be given by the continued shipping of troops and munitions to her African colonies of Eritrea and Somaliland—does not alter the fact tha. the committee's decision will be legally binding on both parties.

In this connection it is pointed out that the treaty of 1928 between Italy and Ethiopia lays down that both governments must submit "to a procedure of conciliation and arbitration of any questions which may arise between them and which it has not been possible to settle by the usual diplomatic means, without having recourse to force of arms."

Independence Protected

The treaty almost explicitly states: The two governments mutually pledge themselves not to take under any pretext any action which might be detrimental to the independence of the other and to safeguard the interests of the respective countries."

If the four conciliators fail to settle the dispute before July 25 and have not by that date reached an understanding as to the selection of the fifth member, the League Council will have to meet again unless the committee agrees to extend the period.

Curb on Immigration Indorsed by Carver To College Women

LOS ANGELES, June 26 (AP)—A storm of controversy developed yesterday at the annual convention of the American Association of University Women as Thomas Nixon Carver, emeritus professor of economics at Harvard University, spoke in defense of America's economic system.

After Dr. Carver had urged restriction of immigrant labor and birth control as remedies for mass poverty, which he characterized as "an accident of the system," other speakers accused him of holding to outworn traditions.

Dr. Graham A. Laing of the California Institute of Technology and Dr. Towne Nylander, director of the National Labor Board for this area, both known for their liberal views, were foremost in the attack on Dr. Carver's views.

"Mass poverty is not due to an overstock of labor supply, but to lack of organization in productive capacity and distribution," Dr. Laing said.

Dr. Carver also argued that taxing the rich is not the best way to redistribute wealth, although it is better than Communism.

"American people on relief are better off than the masses in Russia, and property owners have at least a nominal control over their property," Dr. Carver declared.

School Principal 40 Years in Service Renamed for Post

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LAURENS, S. C.—Thomas Sanders, principal of the Negro graded school of Laurens, who has served continuously as a teacher for 55 years, 40 of which he has passed in his present capacity, has been named for another term by the board of trustees.

"After a few years in school work, I decided to dedicate myself to the instruction and training of the children of my race wherever opportunity offered," he commented. "Reverses and dissappointments have never been permitted to swerve me in the pursuit of my life's work; I forget them and go right ahead," so he spoke, telling of the struggle he had to acquire education to begin with, and of the handicaps he has encountered in teaching since.

In his first year of service here, 65 pupils were enrolled. This year, with nine teachers employed, some 550 children have been on the school rolls.

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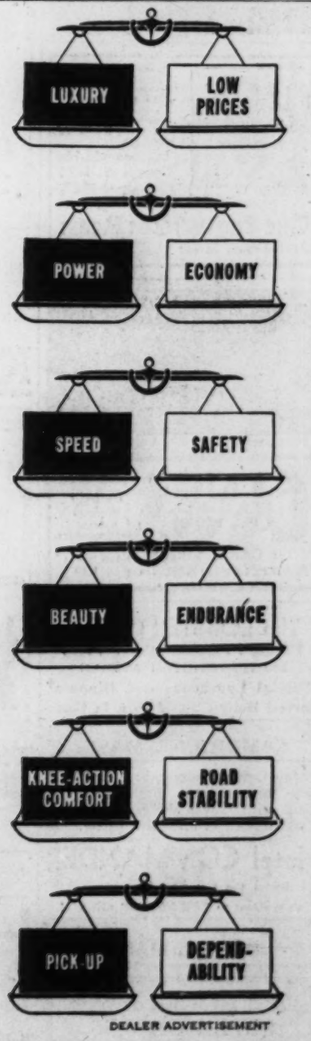

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Ed Moriarty Stamped As a Natural Batter

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Ed Moriarty, former Holy Cross College captain and second baseman, is one of the most natural right-handed batters to come into the major leagues in recent years. This is the opinion of Manager Bill McKechnie of the Boston Braves, Moriarty's new team, and also of Pie Traynor, that great third baseman and Pittsburgh pilot.

There have been few collegians who walked into a big league infield and made good without a season or two in the minors, yet young Moriarty seems almost certain to do just that. Frankie Frisch, Eddie Collins, Jack Barry, Joe Sewell and Jack Flynn are a few stars of the past and present who made the long step without interruption. It was Barry, incidentally, who was responsible for Moriarty coming to the Braves.

Barry coaches Holy Cross varsity during the spring and has developed many fine ball players. A short time ago when Moriarty had reached the end of his college year, Barry recommended him to Judge E. E. Fuchs, Tribal president, and one of Barry's closest friends, giving the Judge first chance because of the courtesy shown to Holy Cross by the Braves. Every season the Boston club makes a trip to Worcester for an exhibition game with the Crusaders. Thomas J. McCabe, Holy Cross athletic director and former Boston sports writer, also insisted that the Braves have first call on the young collegian.

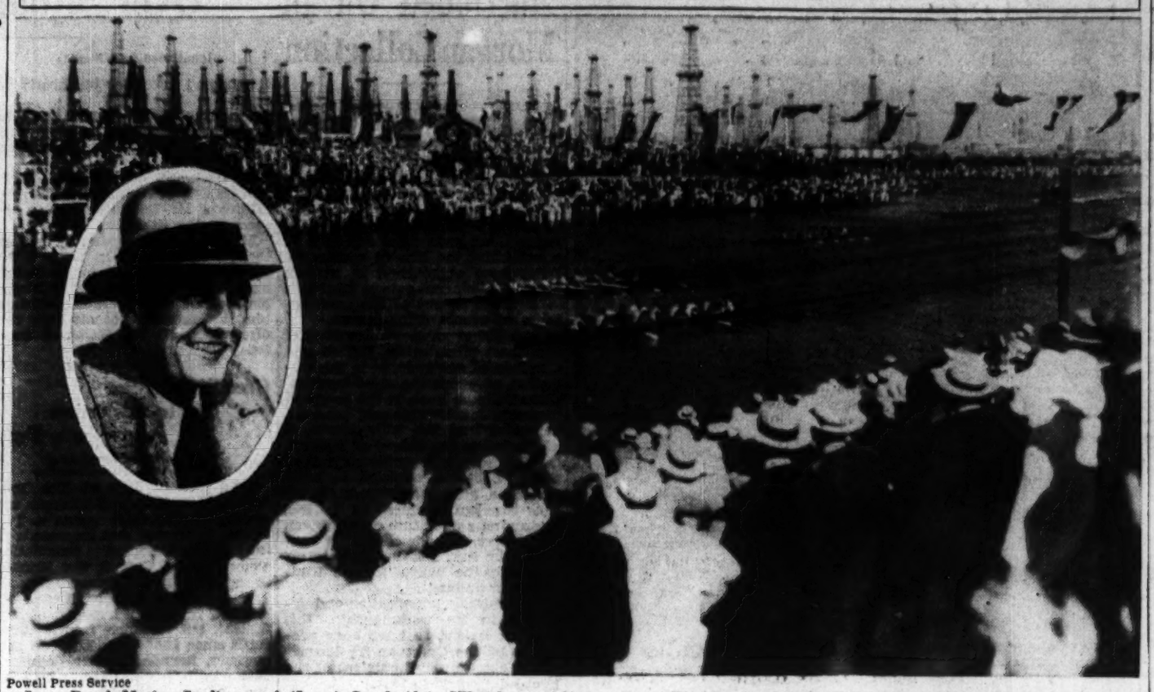
Moriarty played his first game with the Tribe on June 21 against the Chicago Cubs at Braves Field. He entered the game in the sixth inning as a pinch hitter for Rabbit Maranville and responded to the cheers of his many local friends by smashing a single to center field. The following day, also facing the Cubs, Ed collected three singles, a long double and a home run. His two-bagger would have been a homer except for the raised fence in front of the center-field bleachers, raised to give the batters a better background during the summer months when white shirts are prominent among the bleacherites.

On June 23, Moriarty hit a single and double in the first game of a doubleheader with Pittsburgh, but went hitless in the second engagement against the combined right-handed efforts of Red Lucas and Guy Bush. Yesterday, facing Ralph Birkofer and Waite Hoyt, the new second baseman collected a single and triple, to bring his major league batting average up to .385. He has made 10 hits in 26 times at bat.

Pitchers can't fool this former Crusader easily. With two strikes against him, Moriarty is just as calm up there at the plate as he would be in batting practice. He isn't going after any bad balls, which is usually a common fault among rookies, especially those who have not been bumped around for a while in the minors. Ed takes a toe hold in the batter's box. He can afford to because his eye is keen. A natural batter, they call him. Certainly he will not continue to hit .385, unless he is another Eddie Collins, but Moriarty has a bright baseball future ahead. His unsteadiness in the field is disappearing with every game, thanks to helpful coaching from his team mates, particularly from Maranville.

Here are a few brief facts concerning big league baseball . . . Fred Fitzsimmons of the Giants has won only four games this season to date, but they all are shutouts . . . Walter Johnson, it is rumored, will be relieved of his duties as Cleveland manager at the end of the current season, if not before . . . Babe Ruth is one of the leading candidates to replace him . . . The sale of the Boston Braves is nearing completion . . . The deal might have gone through before now if Judge E. E. Fuchs hadn't insisted on the purchaser or purchasers meeting his figure . . . Joe E. Brown, the popular comedian of filmland, was among the interested parties, but he is not interested any more . . . Joe E., incidentally, controls the Kansas City club of the American Association . . . Several players, although not wishing to be quoted, say that the Giants have already clinched the 1935 National League pennant . . . Players also say that Cleveland will not win the American League flag because of too much wrangling in the office . . . Which give the Yankees first choice in the American, making prospects bright for the first all-New York World Series since 1923 . . . Honus Wagner is mainly responsible for Floyd Vaughan's development into a great shortstop . . . Old Honus was a pretty fair short fielder himself . . . Alabama Pitts is doing fairly well at Albany, but they say he must show improvement with his bat . . . Everyone from Florida to California is rooting for the ex-convict . . . Bill Terry has announced his selections for the all-star game at Cleveland and picked Jimmy Collins of the Cardinals as his first baseman . . . Frankie Frisch, Cardinal manager, will probably pick Memphis Bill on his team . . . At least he should . . . Rumors are still persistent that Jimmy Foxx will finish out his playing days with the Red Sox.

Scene of National Intercollegiate Crew Regatta



Powell Press Service

Long Beach Marine Stadium and (Inset) Coach Alvin Ulbrickson of University of Washington, Which Will Defend the Title It Won in 1933

Fast College Crews Practice At Long Beach

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONG BEACH, Calif., June 26—Forests of towering derricks cast lean shadows along a rectangular tidal basin down which six fast shells are scheduled to flash during the second National Intercollegiate Crew Regatta, to be held here on June 28-29 among the Los Angeles basin oil fields.

It is the Long Beach Marine Stadium, part of the equipment prepared for use during the 1932 Olympic Games. Since that eventful summer, it has become a part of the permanent machinery used to stimulate southern California's growing appetite for rowing sports.

The stadium, now a part of the Long Beach park system, is used by the University of California at Los Angeles as its home course, and has been the scene of many crew races in this area. On it, in 1933, was held the first National Intercollegiate Crew Regatta.

Junior chambers of commerce in Los Angeles and Long Beach are sponsoring the event this year for two reasons, according to Clifford Rawson, secretary-manager of the former organization. First of these is to arouse additional interest in developing crew here and the second is to provide a representative American regatta at the Olympic distance of 2000 meters. This is approximately 1.242 miles.

Four divisions have been made in the program as follows:

Division A, (collegiate grade)—University of California, University of California at Los Angeles, University of Pennsylvania, Cyracuse University, University of Washington, University of Wisconsin.

Division B, (high school)—Long Beach Polytechnic High School, Woodrow Wilson High School, Los Angeles.

Division C, (club class)—Long Beach Rowing Club, San Diego Rowing Club.

Division D, (U. S. Navy)—Cutter crews.

The technical crew race committee in charge of the regatta was announced as follows: Dr. Philip Hoke, Syracuse; Charles Loskamp, University of California; William K. Murphy, University of Wisconsin; Randal W. Reed, University of Pennsylvania; Joseph Crail Jr., University of California at Los Angeles, and Montclair McCabe, University of Washington.

H. W. Austin Starts Wimbledon's Third Day With Victory

LONDON, June 26 (AP)—H. W. (Bunny) Austin, British Davis Cup singles player, opened the third day of the Wimbledon tennis championships today with a 6—2, 6—0, 6—2 victory over the Norwegian J. Haanes, in the second round of men's singles.

Sidney B. Wood Jr., blond New Yorker and most feared of the American contenders, swept into the third round at the expense of G. E. Godsell of Great Britain, 6—3, 6—3, 6—2.

Wood's superb forehand put away point after point against Godsell but the American hit frequent spells of wildness that made his task much more difficult than it needed to be.

Jack Crawford, top ranking Australian, had to travel four sets to eliminate Vernon G. Kirby of South Africa, 6—1, 6—0, 5—7, 6—2.

The second American to reach the third round was C. Gene Mako, Los Angeles youngster, who spotted Jiro Yamagishi of Japan the first two sets and then rallied to win, 2—6, 2—6, 6—2, 6—1, 6—2.

Christian Boussus of France, the eighth seeded player, eliminated Ferenc Puncec of Jugoslavia, 7—5, 6—8, 6—2, 6—2.

In women's singles, Mme. Rene Mathieu of France, fifth seeded player, eliminated Mary Hardwick, the British girl who recently carried Helen Wills Moody to three sets in the St. George's Hill tournament. The French woman won in straight sets, 7—5, 6—4.

Mlle. Elia Alvarez, former French doubles champion, had little trouble winning from Miss M. A. Thomas, England, 8—6, 4—6, 7—5.

John W. Van Ryn, the third American to advance, defeated F. Smith of Norway, 6—3, 6—0, 6—2.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	40	17	.702
St. Louis	36	25	.590
Pittsburgh	36	27	.571
Chicago	33	26	.559
Brooklyn	27	31	.466
Cincinnati	26	35	.426
Philadelphia	21	36	.368
Boston	18	40	.310

Results June 25

New York 3, Chicago 2 (10 innings).
Chicago 10, New York 5.
Boston 7, Pittsburgh 2.
St. Louis 6, Brooklyn 4.
Philadelphia 10, Cincinnati 1.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	38	23	.623
Cleveland	34	25	.576
Chicago	31	24	.564
Detroit	33	28	.541
Boston	30	31	.492
Washington	26	33	.459
Philadelphia	24	33	.421
St. Louis	18	39	.316

Results June 25

Cleveland 5, New York 4.
Washington 7, Detroit 4.
Only games scheduled.

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Twenty-Five Years Ago on the Diamond

By a Staff Writer

June 26, 1910

OFFICIAL major league pitching averages show "Chief" Bender leading the American League with 11 victories and two defeats. Bender is with the Athletics. Christy Mathewson of the New York Giants is leading the National League with 10 triumphs and three setbacks. The Chicago Nationals bunched two singles, a base on balls and a double steal in the sixth inning to defeat St. Louis, 3 to 2.

Only One Change Made By N. H. L. Officials

By a Staff Correspondent

NEW YORK, June 26—One lone change of importance in the rules featured the summer meeting of the magnates of the National Hockey League, the governing body of professional ice hockey in both the United States and Canada, as the result of their discussions yesterday at the Waldorf-Astoria. This eased the penalty against a team where one of its players leaves the penalty box before his time expires. Heretofore, a second two-minute penalty is the punishment, which prevents full ranks for the team of which he is a member. By the amendment, an individual misconduct penalty is substituted, which permits his team to substitute another player during his absence.

Minor changes in wording, and other routine matters occupied the balance of the session, with other matters, including possible changes in the lineup of the teams, and the retention or transfer of franchises, set over until the fall session.

Henry Cotton Is Four-Under-Par In British Open

MUIRFIELD, Scotland, June 26 (AP)—Henry Cotton, the 28-year-old British professional, started defense of the British open golf championship today with a 4-under-par 68 over the wind and rain-swept Muirfield course.

Cotton's 68, fashioned from nines of 33 and 35, tied Bobby Jones and Walter Hagen for the second lowest score ever made in the first round of the championship. Hagen had first rounds of 68 in 1926 and 1933 and Jones turned the trick in 1927. The all-time first round low was turned in by Cotton a year ago when he shot Royal St. George's in 67.

P. M. Branch, a British professional, put himself far up in the running with a first round of 71. He was out in 36, despite a 6 on the fifth hole, and came back in 35—one under par, featuring a birdie 3 on the 15th.

Old man par yielded to the efforts of Ernest Kenyon, Irish open champion in 1931 and 1933, and the former French and Belgian open champion, A. J. Lacey. Kenyon did the course in 34—36 for a 70, while Lacey was one stroke higher with 35—36—71. Bert Gadd, another Briton, started auspiciously with a front nine of 32—four under par—and then blew up to take an incoming 40 for a 72.

The first invader from the United States to complete the opening round of the 2-hole test, William Lawson Little Jr., of San Francisco, produced a 75 to find himself far off the pace of the par-busting Briton. Plagued by poor putting, Little went out in 39 and came back in even par 36.

After being 11 strokes over par for 16 holes, Joe Kirkwood the trick-shot artist from Chicago, tore up his score card and withdrew from the tournament. Disgustedly, he walked the rest of the way to the clubhouse with his hands in his pockets. Kirkwood qualified for the championship with a 36-hole total of 146 and had many supporters among local fans.

With more than half the field accounted for, the wave of low scoring started by Cotton had produced 10 rounds of par or better. Tied with Kenyon for second place at 70 were Eric McRuvie, the 25-year-old British Walker Cup player, and the veteran Alf Padgham, who finished third last year. P. J. Mahon of Ireland joined the bracket at 71, and Eric Green and the formidable Percy Alliss came in with 72's to tie Bert Godd, the first player to report with that score.

Macdonald Smith, registered from Glendale, Calif., made an auspicious start in his bid for the championship with a subpar first round of 69 over the Muirfield course. Smith's score placed him only one stroke behind the defending champion.

Alfred Perry, a 30-year-old southern professional who represented England in the 1933 international team matches, came up with a subpar 69 to share second place with the veteran Smith. Perry was out in 35 and came back in 34.

Sporting Around the Hub

Longwood Is Scene of Five Tournaments

ALL third- and fourth-round matches in the forty-second annual Massachusetts men's tennis championship singles tournament are scheduled to be played on the grass courts of the Longwood Cricket Club, Chestnut Hill, today. Three more players advanced to the third round yesterday afternoon. Norman Dalrymple defeated Albert H. Stitt, 7—5, 6—4; Herbert B. Shaw downed Robert C. Bray, 6—1, 6—2, and Robert Tunis beat L. F. Turner, 7—5, 6—4. Eddie Fuller of Salem is the only player who has reached the quarterfinals.

On the near-by dirt courts yesterday all first- and some of the second-round matches of the Bay State open tourney for boys under 15 years got under way. Occasional showers caused the postponement of both the older and younger girls' tournaments, and allowed only three matches to be played among the older boys. Barefooted Walter Muther, a 16-year-old lad, seeded No. 4, was hard-pressed to win from Frank Beloss. Accustomed to playing on grass in bare feet, Muther found himself at a disadvantage on dirt, but he managed to find his game in time to win, 4—6, 6—4, 6—0.

♣ ♣ ♣

Sarazen Breaks Oak Hill Record—Mighty little Gene Sarazen, who entered the Massachusetts open golf championship at the Oak Hill Country Club, Fitchburg, to pick up enough prize money to increase the pure-blooded Jersey herd on his East Brookfield (Conn.) estate, today had the purchase price of another costly heifer almost in the pocket of his well-tailored plus-fours.

The famous golfer-farmer, who has decided that he can derive more fun and profit in sectional competition than in national title affairs, blasted Oak Hill's par-72 course record with a brilliant 66 yesterday to gain a seven-stroke lead on Charlie MacAndrew and Tom Mahan, two Greater Boston players, at the halfway stage of the links battle for the lion's share of the $1000 cash prizes, the Associated Press reports.

♣ ♣ ♣

Bay State Colors Snapping at Yardarm—The Governor Dummer Academy crew of South Byfield, captained by Ben Smith, took the lead in the Class A standing yesterday in the interscholastic yachting championships being sailed off Marion on Cape Cod. Captain Smith and his crew of Dick Pierce and Alex Hunt placed second again in the first division competition, practically clinching a place in the finals.

The St. George's School crew, captained by August H. Fiske Jr., won the opening race in class B, while the Morristown School boat, Capt. Frank Damrosch, overhauled the Belmont Hill and Loomis School yachts on the final leg and crossed the line first in Class C.

♣ ♣ ♣

Phillies Meet Braves—The Phillies, managed by Jimmy Wilson, are in Boston tomorrow afternoon for a baseball doubleheader with the Braves, the first game starting at the usual time, 1:30 o'clock. These two clubs have met four times this season and stand even at two victories each.

♣ ♣ ♣

City of Boston Tennis—A one-day, one-set tennis tournament for residents of the City of Boston will be held at Franklin Field, July 4. There will be play in men's and women's singles. The tourney is scheduled to get under way at 9 a. m. and will end in the afternoon. Prizes will be awarded to winners and runnersup. Entries should be mailed to Edward Weisberg, 234 Callender Street, Dorchester.

♣ ♣ ♣

Here and There—Billy Detweiler of Georgetown Prep and Bobby Jacobson of Franklin School, tied with 73s yesterday to lead a large field attempting to qualify for the eastern interscholastic golf tournament at the Greenwich (Conn.) Country Club . . . The tenth annual Aroostook Valley open tennis tourney will start at Fort Fairfield, Maine, July 15. Singles and doubles play will be held for men, women, boys, and girls. Write to Edward Perrier, Aroostook Valley Country Club, Fairfield . . . Brae Burn Country Club yesterday won the championship of the Boston Fourball Golf League, defeating Weston in the final match, 11½ to 3½, at Woodland . . . Clarence H. De Mar, veteran marathoner, will compete in the 10-mile road race Friday at Haverhill.

College Tennis Delayed

EVANSTON, Ill., June 26 (AP)—The third round of singles and a start on the doubles, delayed a day by rain, were the assignments in the United States intercollegiate tennis championship tournament today. A heavy rain, which left the clay courts at Northwestern University in no condition for play, caused postponement of all matches yesterday. In spite of the weather setback, however, tournament officials said the field would be reduced in time for finals in both divisions Sunday afternoon, without doubling up, unless rain again interfered.

American Association

Minneapolis 10, Louisville 9.
Indianapolis 15, St. Paul 6.
Milwaukee 6, Columbus 5.
Toledo 7, Kansas City 7 (tie).

Land Bought for Ski Jump

WINSTED, Conn., June 26 (AP)—A group comprising Charles Stone of New Haven, William Simmers of Winsted and Nathra Nader of Winsted announced yesterday the purchase of 20 acres of land in New Boston, Mass., for the construction of what it said would be the largest ski hill in America. The property previously belonged to William Funk and has a 1000 foot elevation.

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

Archery as an Amateur Sport

WHILE, so far as I know, a national archery tournament has never as yet made the first page in any of our large metropolitan papers, these tournaments have, since their inception in 1879, furnished some of the finest competition and sportsmanship of any athletic event held. It has been my pleasure to attend one or two of them and I frankly say that, while the sport does not have as much appeal as do some of our other sports, it attracts a class of sportsmen and sportswomen who not only get a lot of fun out of competing for the various trophies offered—and there are many of these—but also make it a social affair of the finest order.

Has Witnessed Big Growth

During the past few years there has been a very great growth in interest in archery, with the result that the various organizations which control the sport and hold championship tournaments yearly are beginning to face a problem which did not trouble them in the earlier years. It is the question of professionalism as against amateurism. This question may be new to the archers, and they may have some embarrassment in solving it, but sooner or later it is going to reach the point where it must be faced and solved if archery is to continue to grow. That it can be solved, with justice to all concerned, just as has been the case in lawn tennis, golf and other sports, cannot be questioned; but it is going to take some time and a lot of hard work on the part of those who want to keep the amateur championship tournaments amateur. It is my opinion that if the question is met, it will result in a still greater growth in the amateur as well as the professional field, to the ultimate satisfaction of both classes.

Should Make National Archery Association Strictly Amateur

It is my opinion that the first thing done should be to make the National Archery Association of the United States strictly amateur. That any archer who uses his knowledge or skill in archery for commercial purposes should be required to resign from the association and would, at the same time, be ineligible to compete in any of the amateur tournaments. If such a step is not taken, it seems to me quite certain that those amateur archers who compete for the sport of it will soon find a lack of interest through having to face players who make a business out of it.

Should Foster an Open Championship

In return for closing their tournament to professionals, the N. A. A. should stage an open tournament, similar to the one held by the United States Golf Association each year, in which the professional archer will shoot against the amateur on equal terms for the open archery championship of the United States. This, I believe, would not only give the country a real amateur as well as an open champion, but it would result in a big increase in both the amateur and professional branches of the sport. This has proved to be the case in golf, and there is no apparent reason why it should not do the same thing for archery.

Might Have Professional Association as Well

While realizing that there are nowhere near as many professional archers as there are professional golfers and tennis players, I believe that there are enough of them to form an association of their own and hold their professional tournament as do the golfers. But should the time not be ripe for the professional tournament, if the open one is sponsored by the amateur association, I believe that it will not be long before the professionals will be strong enough to organize and take their place in the world of archery.

Michigan Golfers Win Intercollegiate Title

WASHINGTON, June 26 (AP)—The University of Michigan romped off with most of the prizes in the national intercollegiate golf tournament here yesterday, easily winning the team championship while two of their sharpshooters tied with a southerner for individual medal honors.

The Wolverines, with a four-man total of 606, were hardly challenged as they drove to their second successive team championship. In addition Charles Kocsis and Woodrow Malloy of Michigan, were deadlocked with Lewis Johnson Jr. of Charleston (S. C.) College, for individual low score during the two-day, 36-hole qualifying test with cards of 148, four strokes above the Congressional course's par for the route.

International League

Syracuse 10, Baltimore 2.
Buffalo 5, Rochester 3.
Albany 6, Newark 5.
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Plainfield, 1217 W. Front St. PL 6-8586
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British Sportsmen Off for Salt Lake Record Motor Dash

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SOUTHAMPTON, Eng., June 26—The Berengaria sailed out of Southampton today, taking to America Britain's latest speed challenge.

This challenge is being carried by Mr. John Cobb, London wool-broker, Mr. T. E. Rose-Richards, London stock broker, and Mr. C. J. P. Dodson, also a business man.

These three men are well-known speed aces at Brooklands Racing Track and on the Continental road race circuits. They are on their way to the dried bed of Salt Lake in Utah, to make an attempt on the world's 24-hour land speed record, at present held by A. D. Jenkins, of the United States, at 127.22 miles an hour.

The giant race car to be used in this attempt is already in America. This car is Mr. Cobb's 500-horse-power Napier Railton, which has made record speeds at Brooklands.

Powered With Airplane Engine

The racer is powered with a Napier Lion aero engine, and it is said that the Brooklands race track is "not fast enough" for the car which has never yet been driven at full speed.

Mr. Cobb's expedition is the first of three which are being prepared for Utah salt basin to capture records for Britain. All these three bands of adventurers are making private attempts on records.

The first to follow Mr. Cobb's speedsters will be Sir Malcolm Campbell, holder of the world's land speed record over the measured mile at 275 miles an hour.

Sir Malcolm hopes to be at Utah in July. He is restless for the day when he shall pass the 300-mile-an-hour mark, and he is determined to have at least one more attempt in his famous "Bluebird" car before retiring from record attempts.

"Bluebird" Overhauled

The "Bluebird" has been overhauled after its recent exertions at Daytona, when Sir Malcolm added a few miles an hour to his own record, and the shape of the body has been tested anew to see if valuable extra tenths of a second cannot be gained by further robbing the air of its braking power.

Sir Malcolm himself has a challenger. Another Englishman, Freddy Dixon, hopes to be on the salt speed pan about the same time as Sir Malcolm Campbell and to challenge him with a racing car he has recently bought from the scrap heap, the "Silver Bullet."

Mr. Dixon is an intrepid driver. He was previously a daring racing motor cyclist, but not long ago took up motor racing in earnest. Since that time he has become England's foremost expert on "tuning" the engines of racing cars and has often won races at Brooklands track in cars which other drivers had imagined dismantled several years before.

Involved Big Outlay

The "Silver Bullet" was built at great expense for Mr. Kay Don, another leading British racing motorist. Mr. Don had many difficulties and trials with his machine.

Freddy Dixon, on the other hand, believes that he has been able to tune the engine to perfection, and he has reconstructed the bodywork. He intends to try the reconditioned racer on Pendine Sands, Wales, which is Britain's longest sand speedway.

If "Silver Bullet" travels as well as he hopes, the third British speed expedition will start for the United States and spectators will have the thrill of watching two daring drivers bid for the coveted 300 miles an hour.

Manager

Miss Effie I. Raitt
President, American Home Economics Association

Buyers' Dollar Found Lagging In Real Power

(Continued from Page 1)

up with inferior merchandise, said Mr. Mereness. One study showed that not one out of 10 who buys inferior merchandise in a big city department store complains about it. Most buyers just quit the store and say nothing.

They don't let the merchant know what they want in merchandise, either, and some of the experts here doubted seriously whether many of them had a clear realization themselves of what kind of standards they should demand. Miss O'Brien, introduced as the person who had done more than anyone else in the Home Economics Association to establish buying standards, said she thought many, if questioned as to what precise qualities they wanted in textiles, canned vegetables and so on could not answer.

Dislikes "Nosey" Methods

She was opposed, she said, to "wholesale ringing of doorbells" to find out. It would be better, she thought, to get women who had already given some thought to buying problems, to put their heads together and make some definite recommendations as to what the consumer wants.

Progress which has been made in the last year in labeling was reported to the association. The United States Department of Agriculture has developed a simple system for grading fruits and vegetables and has released specifications for 17 varieties, it was stated.

A representative of one of the large chain stores said that the company had recently begun to label canned goods according to this system. A spokesman for a blanket company stated that his company had experimented with grading sheets for the last four months and was impressed with the good results.

On the other hand, Miss Jessie V. Coles of the University of Missouri, stated that progress in labeling of textiles, as for example, "pure silk," and "part wool," had met with obstacles. Terms were used loosely, leaving the buyer as much at sea as ever. Even in the NRA codes she said, few standards were incorporated.

Her conclusion as to what should be done was in line with recommendations made by other speakers:

"It is quite evident," she said, "that responsibility for developing an effective demand for standards for textile and clothing lies with consumers of these goods."

Dr. Millicent Yackey Taylor, of Chester, Penna, a writer and one of the homemakers participating in the conference, urged her fellow homemakers to establish standards, then to let merchants and manufacturers know what they are.

German 'Ex' Professor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERKELEY, Calif.—Dr. Ferdinand Lessing, professor of Chinese in the Seminar für orientalische Sprachen and curator of the Museum of Ethnology, Berlin, Germany, has been named Agassiz professor of oriental languages at the University of California. He will assume his duties in August.

Brazilian Middies See New York Sights

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 26—With 29 midshipmen aboard, the Brazilian naval training ship, the Almirante Saldanha, making her second voyage of instruction for Brazil's future navy men, is today on a courtesy visit here and will remain at the New York Navy Yard until July 4. Following her stay here, she will continue her second annual cruise, heading toward Europe, where she will visit France, England and the Spanish isles, returning to Brazil in October.

A visit to Washington by the ship's officers as the guests of the Navy Department and Ambassador Oswaldo Aranha of Brazil is the principal event on the itinerary here, and since most of the younger members of the ship's company are in New York for the first time, sight-seeing trips will be in order.

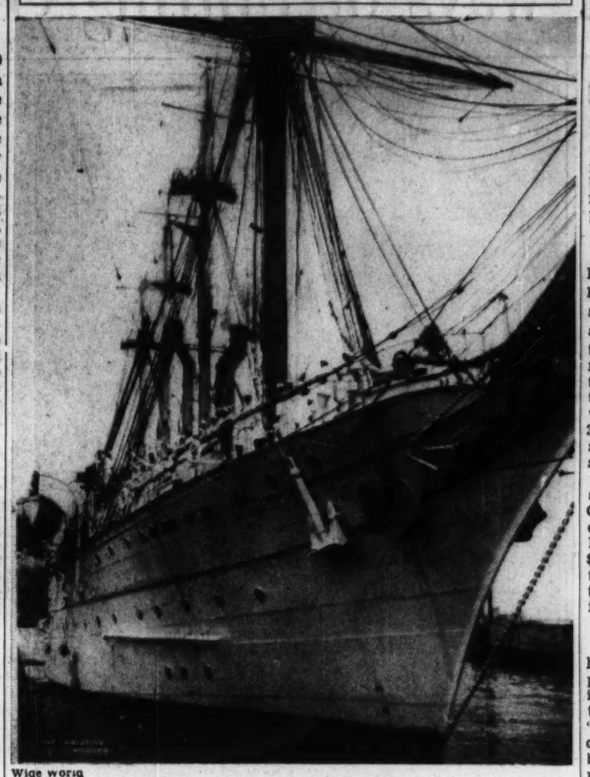
The welcoming committee which greeted the visitors here was composed of Capt. Stanley J. Grogan, U. S. A., representing Maj.-Gen. Dennis E. Nolan, second corps area commander, and Lieut. John R. Hune, U. S. N., representing Rear Admiral Yates Stirling Jr., third naval district commander. Greetings on behalf of his men were received by Capt. Durval de Oliveira Teixeira.

Newspaper Publishers Deny Radio Press Charges

NEW YORK, June 26 (AP)—An answer was filed in United States District Court here yesterday denying allegations made by Transradio Press Service and Radio News Association in a suit for $1,170,000 against the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, news agencies, broadcasting chains and various individuals.

The answer denies that service given to the Press Radio Bureau constitutes commerce, or that it is the subject of any agreement bringing it within the scope of the Sherman or Clayton Antitrust Acts. Denial is made of any combination or conspiracy among the defendants to restrain radio broadcasting of news or that they engage in interstate or foreign commerce.

Training Brazil's Future Navy



Wide World

School Ship Almirante Saldanha
Craft Is at the Brooklyn Navy Yard for a Few Days Prior to Setting Sail for Europe

President Denies Undue Haste In Pressing Tax Measures

(Continued from Page 1)

impression was at first gained that the program was to be deferred until next year, along the line of the social security program. This impression was fostered by intimations from the White House, and by direct but "off-the-record" statements from Treasury and congressional experts.

Change in Strategy

President Roosevelt appears to have literal ground to stand upon in his side of the quibble. The Robinson statement, as well as Senator Harrison's position, merely committed the Administration to attaching the new taxes to the nuisance tax extension resolution. Knowledge that the nuisance taxes, if not extended, would expire at midnight on June 30 led observers to interpret this as setting a five-day deadline for passage of the whole legislation.

Such strategy is now disavowed, apparently on the assumption that Congress will jam through some sort of a nuisance tax continuing resolution which will avoid the loss of $1,500,000 a day. Or it may even be that the Administration is prepared to use this loss as dynamite to backfire the tax program into law.

The President's Message

The President's contention that his original message had advocated passage of the laws at this session is evidently based on a quibble. In the message there was this sentence: "These complicated and difficult questions cannot adequately be debated in the time remaining of the present session of Congress." The sentence was in a paragraph on collateral proposals, which led to the belief it was intended to apply to those parts rather than the whole plan.

The situation therefore boils down to a state of backbiting and confusion between the Senate leaders, the press, and the President, but with the Administration now obligated to early but not immediate enactment.

The momentary setback to the President's program of rushing through the tax legislation before the end of the week will prevent Senator Harrison from presenting the first part of the proposed amendments to the nuisance tax bill today, as proposed last night.

Two-Minute Hearing

The sudden lessening of the tension which followed the unexpected break-up of the Finance Committee this morning found Capitol Hill still bewildered, and asking itself if the President really were serious in pushing through the radical new tax program at this time.

The much-heralded committee meeting was the briefest of the year. It was scheduled for 10 a. m. and the four or five leading tax lawyers of the Treasury and internal revenue offices were present at that time. But the first senator, Robert M. La Follette, (Prog.) of Wisconsin, did not arrive till 10:05, and the chairman, Mr. Harrison, appeared at 10:15. At 10:17 the meeting was over.

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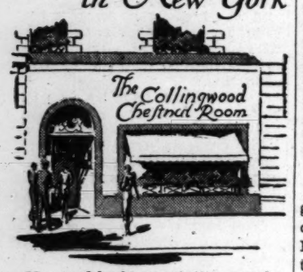

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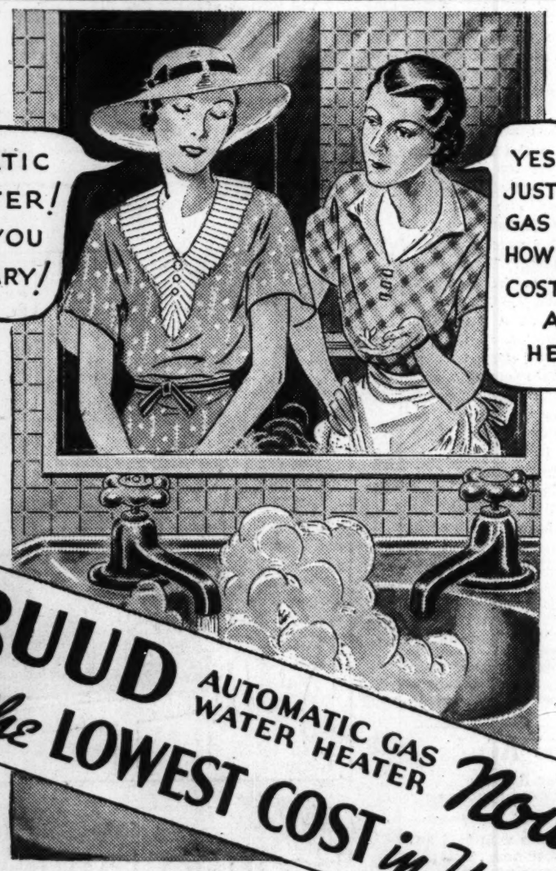

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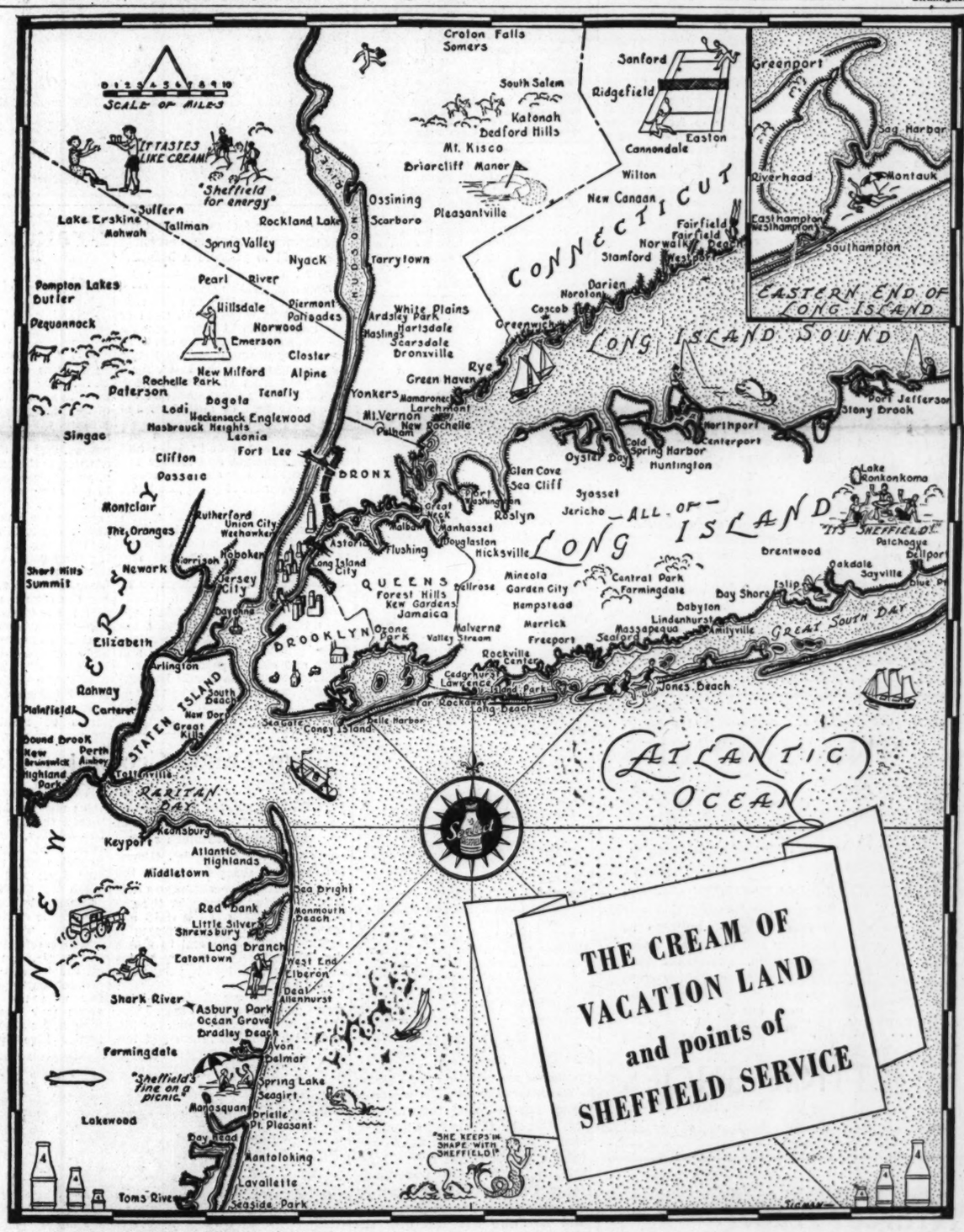

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Women's Activities
E Wednesday and Friday Page

Neat Ways of Putting One's Best FEET Forward

Fashions—Foods
E Wednesday and Friday Page

Shoes to Complete the Effect

The Light Fantastic—Clad for Each Occasion

By **Helen Johnson Keyes**

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

New York

THE multiplicity of diversions which summer offers and the many colors that we like to wear in emulation of nature, complicates the shoe question a little more than winter complicates it. Let us state the matter somewhat elaborately, as if we had decided to buy lavishly and then to purchase one of those delightful shoe cases sold in all luggage departments, so as to travel smartly to our week-endings and vacations. The imaginary buying and packing are good fun and will leave us all the more contented with the moderate outfits that we may decide are for us the better part of wisdom.

The women to whom we are speaking particularly, go to business; have a circle of friends who are also in town through the summer; escape to the country or shore on Fridays or Saturdays, and enjoy a vacation of two or three weeks in comparatively sophisticated surroundings.

Business Shoes

Their first consideration is business shoes of two or three types, all of which fall into the classification, "spectator sports."

For tailored suits, rainy-day outfits, and walking one pair of low-heeled oxfords in calf or kid is almost a necessity. Black ones are justified by any ensemble that includes a black hat and purse; and brown is needed when the costume emphasizes this color. With short, swaying street skirt in vogue at this time, low heels look well, establishing good proportions in the lower part of the figure.

For silk frocks, plain and printed, a dressier shoe is needed. Various types of oxfords and pumps, both classic and strapped, of fabric or combined with calf or kid, are very attractive. Medium heels are in order and round toes. Indeed a pointed toe in any type of shoe or sandal would be hard to find this summer, and if a rounded one is not to your taste the choice is a square one. This shape, now a novelty, seems likely to become a commonplace in the fall.

A smart oxford is illustrated made of gabardine (a light weight woolen, very popular at present as a shoe material) and calf, with insets of open-weave white mesh. This style may be had in russet or navy. Black satin oxfords; suède oxfords or pumps with appliqués of suède differently toned from the foundation; gabardine models with odd-shaped appliqués of patent leather; and black antelope oxfords trimmed with kid detailing are among the offerings designed for important daytime events. So various are the colors available that one may if one chooses build up several sets of accessories for one dress, particularly a multicolored print. Black, navy, russet, ginger-brown, Hindu-rust, and Araby-green are all in the running, as are various two-color combinations, better for solid-toned dress materials than for prints.

With cotton frocks, white shoes are often the right touch. They offer a wide range of materials—antelope, pigskin, buck, buffalo, peccari, kid, and linen. The interest felt in contrasted surfaces has brought into alliance this summer shoe materials which stress this quality. For instance, a white antelope oxford or pump may be trimmed with perforated ornaments of white kid. Linen and calf, buck and calf, kid and calf are in constant association, and perforations are much used both to produce a special texture effect and to give coolness to the foot. Black is also contrasted with white, as is russet, navy, ginger, rust, and Araby green. All-white pumps are sometimes linked to the color of the dress by ornaments, usually bows, of tinted ebony or raffia, or other unexpected materials.

White shoes in all the styles described may have either low or medium heels. Although the low heel is formal on a formally styled evening sandal, it has an informal look on daytime shoes. For restaurant dining the higher heel is better.

Stepping Out on Roof Gardens

The sophisticated dress requires a sophisticated shoe, and this summer the acme of sophistication is the open-toed, flat heeled sandal. However, many women find a low heel unflattering and it sems logical to confine its use to frocks whose style is Greek, or Hindu, or Persian.

These two types are illustrated and both are equally formal. The low-heeled sandal is made of draped Paisley silk with a black ground patterned in blue, rose, yellow and green; the L-strap sandal is made of crepe and trimmed with squares alternately open and solid, and with pipings of kidskin that may be either silver or gold according to choice.

Much more extreme types of the Oriental sandal are seen in refined company, whatever one's personal judgment may be regarding their tastefulness. For example, there are those consisting merely of a sole, to which a flat heel is sometimes added and sometimes no heel at all, and which is held on the foot by narrow crisscross straps over the instep and a strap around the ankle. This design leaves the foot practically bare. The pattern is copied from antiquity and is said to promote a beautiful carriage.

Some conservative women prefer a pump to any sandal and these may be bought in white crepe, satin or silk, and dyed in 24 hours to match the frocks with which they are to be worn. They are perfectly good style for dancing and are far better for a broad foot than is a slim sandal, for this gives no support and allows a fat foot to spread at the sides most inartistically.

All the shoes mentioned will find their usefulness both in town and in those mountain and seaside resorts where country clubs and smart hotels are centers of gaiety; and also on cruises.

For out-of-town and deck activities, however, there must be added a pair of rubber-soled and spiked oxfords appropriate for golf and valuable for all games except tennis and badminton and for rough walking and climbing.

At the shore beach sandals are also a necessity. They are styled like the extreme types of evening sandals. Their materials are cottons and linens and colored patent leather.

Shoes of all types should be comfortably large and placed on trees as soon as they are removed from the foot.

Upper Center, Upper Right, Lower Right: By Allan Lane. Upper Left: By Haviland.

Upper Row Left—Golf Oxfords of White Buckskin and Brown Calf, With Rubber Heels and Flexible Spiked Rubber Soles. Center—Beach Sandal in Patent Leather, Which May Be Had in Bright Shades of Red, Blue and Green, or in White or Beige. Right—Spectator Oxfords of Russet Calfskin With Open-Weave White Mesh to Cool the Feet. Lower Row. Left—Low-Heeled Sandal of Paisley Silk in Which Blue, Rose, Yellow and Green Are on Black Ground. Good With Solid Toned Dresses. Right—Hop-Scotch, a Formal L-Strap Made in Various Shades of Crepe and Trimmed With Cut-Out Squares Alternating With Solid Ones. Piping of Silver or Gold Kidskin. Rhinestone Buckle. All From Delman, Inc.

Some Ways With Lamb

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Boiled Shoulder Lamb

Boil 3 pound shoulder lamb for 1½ hours. Parboil potatoes. Next day put the shoulder in roasting pan, surround with potatoes and a little fat. Bake ½ hour, turning the potatoes.

Reheated Cold Lamb

Slices of cold lamb meat reheated in the following sauce make a nice leftover dish. Melt
2 tablespoons butter or substitute, add
2 tablespoons flour, mix well and add slowly
1 cup cold water. Add
2 tablespoons currant or grape jelly
Place on top slices of cold lamb.
Cook slowly 5 minutes.

Lamb Broth

Skim the fat off the water the shoulder was boiled in, add
1 large onion cut fine
2 carrots cut fine
Outside stalks of celery, cut fine
¼ cup pearl barley
1 cup leftover baked beans.
Cook slowly 1 hour.
Serve with crackers for luncheon.

Hot Pot of Lamb and Barley

Cut the fat from
1½ pounds lamb from neck or breast. Sprinkle meat with
Salt. Fry
3 onions in a little fat, add meat and brown well. Add
2 quarts boiling water. Simmer one hour. Pour off fat. Add
½ cup pearl barley
Celery tops or outside stalks. Cook one-half hour. Add
4 potatoes, diced
1 teaspoon salt. Cook one-half hour longer. Careful not to burn. Serves four.

Lamb Fricassee

Cut in three-inch squares
2 pounds breast lamb. Cover with boiling water. Add
Salt
Onion and
Seasoning herbs. Boil one hour. Take from water and cool. Beat well
1 egg. Dip meat into egg and then Cracker crumbs. Fry in a little fat until brown on both sides. Save stock for broth, as above, or use for a brown sauce to serve with the meat.

Steak Fries

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

No better way of entertaining a group can be found than a steak fry. In order to care for a group of forty persons, a piece of woven wire fencing was stretched over a large brick pit. The wire was firmly fastened in place at each corner by an iron stake driven in the ground and the wire stretched over the stake. Since the wire covered but one side of the pit, the fire was built on the other side and pushed over under the wire. It was an easy task to replenish it from this side as it died down. The steak was then placed in hot skillets on the wire over the fire and was easily moved about by sticks with hooks. When it was time to turn the meat the skillet was lifted off the fire, the meat quickly turned and returned to the fire. In this way many skillets were cared for at a time and all were served quickly with delicious, well-done or rare steaks, as they preferred.

Another way is to heat clean stones and place the specially cut steaks on the hot stones.

Strawberry Pie

Hull
1 quart strawberries. Have ready a baked pastry shell. In it place half the strawberries. Mash the remaining berries in a saucepan. Bring to a boil and add
1 cup sugar mixed with
3 tablespoons cornstarch. Cook slowly until clear. Set aside until cold, then pour over the uncooked berries in the tart shell. Just before serving, spread over the top
1 cup sweetened whipped cream.

French Women Turn to Farming

Girls Abandon City Life to Study Agriculture

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

Paris

AN OLD proverb declares that there is no cloud without a silver lining, and, indeed, it appears so when one considers some of the unexpected results of the depression which is hitting France far more badly than is generally realized abroad. One of the most interesting of these, is the ever-growing number of young girls and women belonging to the bourgeoisie, and even to the aristocracy, to whom the slogan "back to the land" is being put into effect. For it is an undeniable fact that whereas country lasses are turning their backs upon the old homesteads where generations of their forbears have toiled, and are abandoning the different branches of work reserved to feminine activity in rural life—young "demoiselles" are, on the contrary, discovering the absorbing and ever renewed interest of country life, especially when undertaken with a scientific equipment unknown to their humbler sisters.

Feminine participation in all forms of rural activity is still important in France. More than 3,388,000 women (almost one-tenth of the population) are working on the land, and a new impulse is being given to it by the advent of newcomers from other stations of life, who are now, in many cases, directing important agricultural concerns. I know two sisters, who, after having lived for many years in the intellectual and literary circles of Paris, suddenly decided to buy a farm and abandon city life. They have had a hard struggle, especially during these late years, but they love their work, the outdoor life and the contact with animals and nature it has brought them. The elder of the two has three daughters; she has sent them to a private agricultural school where they are taught all the intricacies of farming. "For," as she said, "I want my daughters to be thoroughly versed in their profession, and not, as my sister and I were, amateurs in the art of farming!"

Great efforts are being made, she said, to persuade young girls to adopt agriculture as a profession. The Feminine Rural Association, in particular, are doing excellent work in trying to train country girls thoroughly for the work they will be called to do by the side of their men-folk, and thus restrain them from migrating to the cities. The State also possesses several agricultural schools such as the Ecole Cœtlogon in the Ile-et-Vilaine, which trains professors in all kinds of agricultural questions, and the Dairy School at Killiver in Finistère, where farmers' daughters are taught all branches of dairy work.

"Another interesting venture," my friend told me, "unfortunately too little known, are the ambulant schools of domestic economy. These travel from one part of a department to another, and give a three or four months' course, free of charge, to those young girls of the region desirous of receiving instruction in poultry-farming, dairy work, gardening, cooking, dressmaking, and even the care of children."

"No doubt the work is hard," said my friend with a twinkle in her eye, "and in the old days you could have knocked me down with a feather had you told me that I would rise in summer at four or five in the morning and in winter at six—and work steadily from fifteen to sixteen hours a day! But one gets used to it. After all, it is far healthier than the so-called society life one used to live, with its late hours and often inane pleasures. I know several of the aristocracy who, wishing to preserve the homes of their forefathers, in spite of the heavy burden of taxation they have to bear, have turned resolutely to farming on a modern and scientific basis, to help them meet expenses. But," added my friend, "I believe that to be successful in these hard times, farming should either be undertaken on a very large scale, which necessitates an amount of capital few people possess nowadays, or on a comparatively small scale, with as little outside labor as possible."

French women are essentially practical and make, in general, excellent farmers. When to their thriftiness, love of work and perseverance is added the technical knowledge now supplied by many different organizations, their chances of success are great. It is to be hoped for the good of the country that they will turn in ever-growing numbers to the finest of all professions, and not declare, as did a little country servant, I once had, when I asked her why she had left her farm and her old folk: "Oh Madame! the earth is too low!"

MARC LOGE

Two Toned Crocheted Hand Bag

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

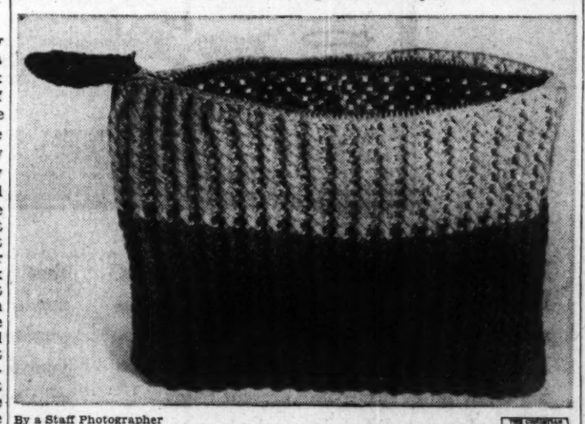
THERE is nothing that adds to the style, chic and freshness of one's costume as much as correctly appointed accessories. Gloves, handkerchief, shoes and bag in the right blending color scheme go a long way in making or marring the ensemble. Especially is the right bag essential, and careless choosing is inexcusable when several to match the different costumes may be inexpensively made by adept fingers in a very short time.

To make the one illustrated is an easy and gratifying task. Two shades of blue were chosen for this particular one, but brown and tan, blue and white, brown and white, or all white, in fact any color desired to match one of the attractive knitted, crocheted or cotton dresses so popular this spring would be equally effective. Three balls of mercerized crochet cotton (300 yard balls,) two of the darker blue and one of the lighter shade are required.

The bag is worked with a double thread throughout in a modified waffle stitch. Using a No. 4 steel crochet hook, chain sixty stitches with the darker blue for an eight inch bag. Go in every stitch on both sides of chain with a double crochet and at the ends put in two or three extra stitches.

Now work the pattern stitch. Throw thread over hook, insert hook over the next stitch of previous row just below the chain, pull thread through and then take off two stitches, then the next two, in other words make a double crochet. Repeat once. Then throw thread over hook and go over the next stitch and finish the double crochet as previously. Continue around with the double crochets; two under and one over. This forms the pattern and be careful to see that the ridges run evenly, also be sure to take up all the threads each time so as to prevent loose ends. Continue around bag with the darker thread for about four and one half inches, then break thread and tie on the lighter blue (part of which has been rolled on another cardboard so that the double thread may be used) and continue to work for two and a half inches more. Sew in zipper and line bag with a stiff ribbon, taffeta or moire lining to give body to the bag. Crochet in single stitch, beginning with a chain of four stitches, a strip of three inches. Sew this to zipper pull.

If a more elaborate finish is desired, take up the four middle ridges of the bag on either side and make a flap in the pattern stitch to fold over two round bone rings which may be inexpensively purchased. Still another finish is made by continuing the work on one side only for a flap. Make a loop of chain stitches for the buttonhole and sew a fancy button to the bag.



By a Staff Photographer

This Particular Bag Is Crocheted in Two Shades of Blue, With a Navy Blue Lining

Kitchen Kinks

From Our Readers

No Rust

I rub my new tins with lard and warm slightly before using. This prevents them from rusting.

Fluffy Mashed Potatoes

When making mashed potatoes, I add a level teaspoon baking powder to make them light and fluffy.

Gravy Thickening

I use ground dry bread crumbs for gravy thickening.

A Different Flavor

When cooking a pot roast or oven roast I add a teaspoon of sugar to the salt. It helps to make the gravy brown and gives a very different but nice flavor.

Mrs. B. R., Canada.

Preventing Soggy Pie Crust

When making a one-crust custard or pumpkin pie, I wipe the pie crust (which has been fitted into the pie pan) with a thin coating of the raw white of egg. This prevents the pie crust from becoming soggy.

Miss M. S. D., California

To Soften Brown Sugar

To soften brown sugar which has become hard and caked, I place the sugar in the top part of the double boiler and leave over boiling water for a few minutes.

Mrs. J. A., New York

While Dad Works In the Factory

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Akron, Ohio

A SEAT behind a plow is better than the most comfortable office chair a business firm could offer. This is the belief of Miss Viola Shockey of Wadsworth township near Akron, who says she wouldn't trade her tractor for the finest stenographic job in the city.

Miss Shockey, who is 22, has been doing nothing but farm work since she graduated from Rittman High School in 1930. She helps her mother cultivate their 65-acre farm from start to finish with little outside help. Her father is a pipefitter for the Ohio Salt Company.

Almost every spring day, the pretty dark-eyed girl dons her overalls and an old sweater, pulls a beret over her wavy hair, and hops onto her tractor or harnesses up her team of white mares and starts plowing. The hours are long, but she does not seem to mind her strenuous work.

"I took a general course at high school, but when the other girls were frantically running around trying to find business jobs after graduation, I suddenly thought, 'Why don't I stay at home and farm it with mother?' I had a chance to take an office job once, but I have never been sorry that I turned it down," said Miss Shockey.

Learning the intricacies of operating a tractor was her first job, and she even became adept in making minor repairs. She runs a cultivator and helps harvest the crops.

"I am almost glad that dad works every day in the factory," said this girl who had stopped dragging a disk harrow and roller around a five-acre tract long enough to be interviewed. "It gives me a chance to do the work I enjoy. He has talked of getting a hired man to help us out, but we really don't need one. I like to rise early, work hard all day and eat heartily at every meal. I think I can plow, drill, cultivate or harvest as well as most men and mother likes to help me, so we get along fine."

The Shockeys have been on their present farm a little more than a year. Last year Mrs. Shockey and Viola cultivated and harvested 22 acres of corn, 18 acres of oats, 10 acres of wheat, 3 acres of cucumbers, 3 acres of potatoes and an acre of watermelons.

Two horses, two cows and more than 900 chickens constitute the live stock which Mrs. Shockey and her daughter care for, besides four orphan youngsters "who have no other place to live, so we just took them in."

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Boon to the Cook!
WHETHER you are the cook of the house or the one whom the cook strives to please—here's a hint—watch the advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor for new culinary ideas. They are fine sources of recipes and expert advice. They are a guide to many foods of dependable quality. In helping to make meals more easy to prepare and adding new interest to the menu, the advertisements are indeed a boon to the cook!

In the Vale of Mymbyr

OUR favorite drive in early summer is up long hills, across lonely stretches of heather, along winding valleys, on roads that follow the rushing brown streams. There are arrowy waterfalls on every hand and little mossy lichened oak woods; and, now and then, an orderly cottage with gray stone outbuildings. But, for the most part, the landscape, when we have left the moors, is a lovely harmony of green. Even the old roadside walls have lost their grayness and been turned into rockeries with small-leaved ivy climbing about them, bouquets of crane's-bill and wood sorrel in their drier crevices, and deep green hart's-tongue ferns grow in the clefts where raindrops linger.

Traveling by such a route, we come at last into a pass known as Eryri—home of eagles. The three peaks of Snowdon are above us and, opposite them, is the shaggy mound of Siabod, bare and desolate—a tempestuous place, home of storms and rolling mists in winter-time, but in summer a glorious playground for sunny children bent on calling up the mountain echo from her hollow in the rocks.

ON THE GREAT slopes, approached by grassy pathways, are green corners carpeted with smooth turf, backed with hazel, adorned with fresh bracken and strewn with great gray boulders. Since they make such ideal camping grounds, we choose one such spot and drop our load. Long bright views are about us on every side; for, standing on Moel Siabod, just above the vale, one can look up and down the valley and across the clear llyn or tarn that lies reflecting the wonder of sky, peaks, fishing boat and hillside in faithful blue and gray and white and emerald from her pure crystal breast. The great Y Wyddfa is opposite. Stark and steep we see its bold bare heights rise up across water with, now and then, the shadows of the moving clouds passing delicately over them to change their colors from pale primrose, heliotrope and faint brown to violet, steel-green and heavy gray. No trees grow over there, but once vast forests of great oaks covered it from end to end. For there was a proverb that used to be spoken in ancient Wales, when any supposed impossibility was mentioned: "That will not be till all the oak trees are cut down on Snowdon." And now! The oaks have long been felled and the former "impossible" things have happened, too.

IT IS QUIET on our side of the vale. Indeed, we have come into a region where none penetrate save gypsies, whimberry pickers and shepherds, and we know we shall be allowed peaceful possession of our sun parlor. We are not left long, however, to meditate on the beauty before us; for the children, who have temporarily disappeared, return and, standing like heralds on the rocks above, seek to attract our attention.

"Come up, Grandpa! Come up, Auntie," calls Ursula. "Come up, everybody," says little Christopher.

So we fold up our newspapers, leave kettles, cameras, books and baskets under the shade of the deep green bracken and begin to climb the mountainside. The path meanders upward close beside a babbling brook, deep hidden in a rocky bed and payed with mossy stones; and we have not gone far before a sudden bend discloses a happy paddler, who has rushed ahead, up to her knees in a little rock bath lined with dainty herbage and edged with tall blue scabious, amongst which go bumblebees.

SETTING OUR FACES to the upper spaces of the mountain, we now follow a more toilsome path which, in winter time, becomes a rivulet's bed and still has a trickling rill or two meandering downward. Rounding an ancient garden wall, we find a deserted farm (there are too many such in Wales), pass through its outbuildings and reach a crab-apple hedge against the mountainside. There are no yellow crabs today, for blossom-time has barely ended; so we pass on, close the last wicket gate behind us and see, in front, a wild expanse of mountainside, where torn rock, wild bog, peat beds and uneven stretches of furze and heather reach up to a peak which is out of sight. Up in this rather dreary pasture where, except for a rowan or two in the southward-looking crannies, trees refuse to grow, is the mysterious hidden cleft where Echo dwells.

Following the age-old sheep tracks, we wind up cautiously among the rocks; wild-eyed mountain ewes and lambs look askance at us as they race away into the seclusion of upper shelves and ridges. Small Christopher, whose bare legs are down among the furze prickles, has now to be carried; but the older children forge ahead and make signals to us from little eminences when they think we are in danger of mistaking squelchy bog for dry land. Then we lost sight of them; but, suddenly, high voices rend the upper air with: "Echo, Echo," and from the ragged crest of a whimberry-covered hill we hear as clearly as can be: "Ho, Ho," repeated in sweet mocking mimicry.

The children are enraptured, mystified; no use to talk to them (as an ultra-scientific father tries to do) of air waves, repercussion and the laws of sound. Echo is there, across the little rise; her home must be quite near; probably in a cave beneath the rowan trees. Solitary for so long, she is glad to have us come again to visit her.

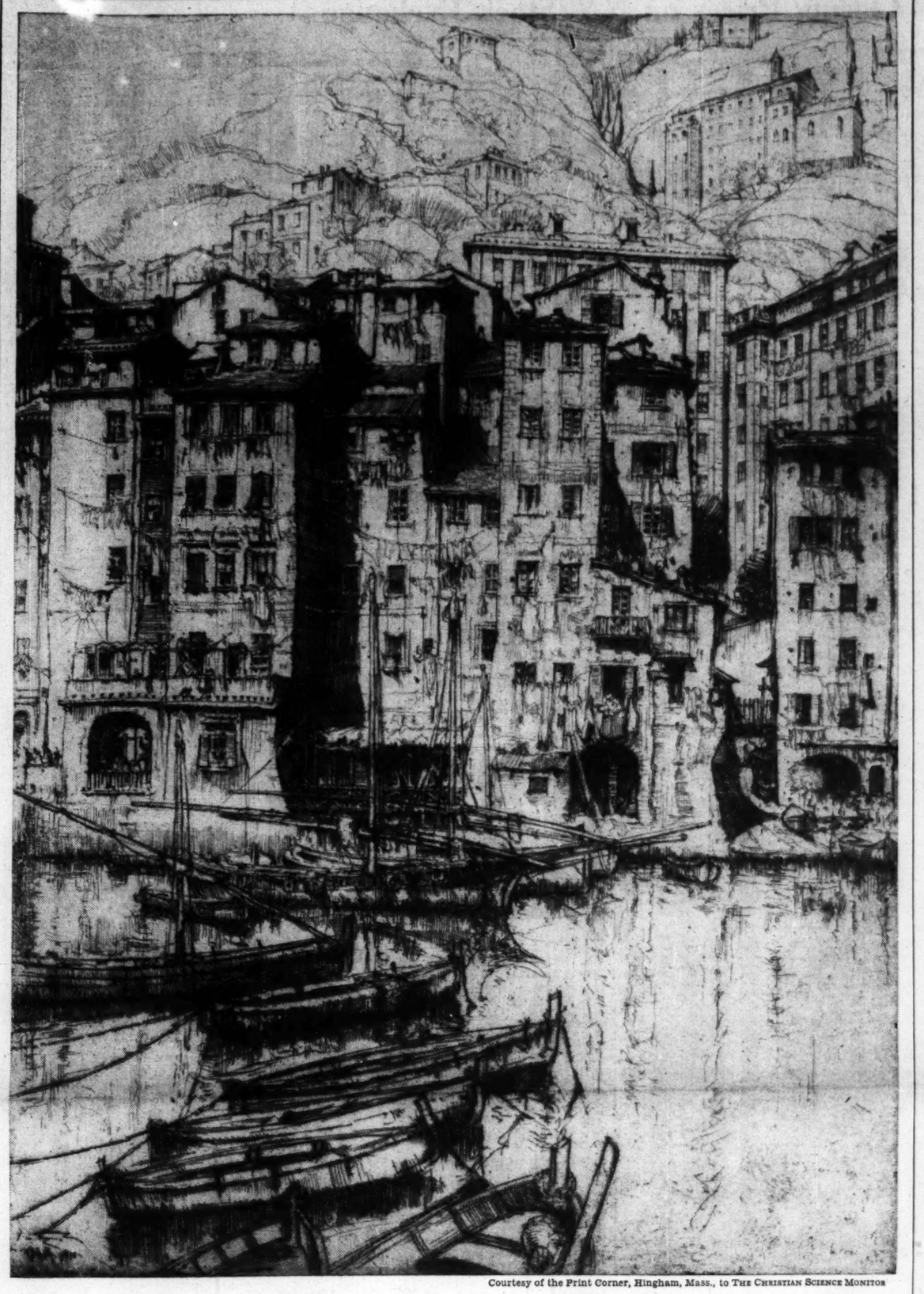
"Echo, Echo, where are you?" they shout once more in frolic glee; "come and play," to which she only deigns to answer softly "Play?"

THERE ARE YET hours of bliss and sport between us and sundown, but the memory of that mysterious voice amongst the hills would seem to have sunk deepest into child memory; for, as we roll homeward, following the shortest route on narrow roads that speed across the hill tops, a little face looks up and a sleepy voice says gently: "Echo is always up there, isn't she, Grandpa?"

"Yes," says Grandpa.

And Daddy, overhearing and forgetting his predilections for accuracy in education, adds soothingly: "Yes, and we will go back again and find her, some day."

G. M. L. T.



Courtesy of the Print Corner, Hingham, Mass., to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"ANCHORAGE, CAMOGLI": *An Etching by Ernest D. Roth*

IT IS characteristic of a composition that has finality to weave its causes so inextricably into its effects that the result is unity. Ernest D. Roth attains to this finality in his etching, "Anchorage, Camogli." He has that command of his art that enables him to turn difficulties into assets. Only an artist of experience and resource could have brought an orderly arrangement out of this intricate subject.

First, he laid off his composition into three main planes, accepting the general disposition of lights and shades in nature, and accenting them by means of modulations of the areas of light and emphasis upon the shadows. The upper plane, which is the lightest because it receives the strongest illumination from the sky, slopes back toward the mountaintops, with delicate traceries of shadow to indicate the contours of houses and trees. The foreground plane, given a character of its own by the strong shadows beside the bridge of boats, carrying the eye into the central plane of house, is in itself laid off into areas of light and dark, making this part of the picture a pictorial entity in itself, wholly unlike the idea that animates the topmost plane.

Finally we come to the great band of houses across the middle of the plate. Here is the logical center of interest, and here are massed the darkest shadows, rightfully enough, since verticals receive far less light from the sky than horizontals or slopes. Too often artists fail to differentiate these quantities of illumination, in any orderly fashion. As a result, their pictures are chaotic. Notice how Mr. Roth varies the shapes of his shadows. One might say carelessly that these dark accents existed in nature and merely needed to be transcribed. But the fact is that pictorial values are seen at their fullest only by artists of vision, who see not only with their eyes but with their minds.

So you will notice how sensitively the etcher has discovered variety within his repeated forms. Never are two shapes quite alike. No shadow precisely duplicates its fellow, though both may fall from frames over windows. Nature abhors repetition, it has been said. That is not precisely the fact. Nature never repeats itself. Artists are keenly conscious of variations that the layman never notices until he, too, learns from the artist how to see.

'Land's End' of Normandy

NEAR Cherbourg on the peninsula of the Hague, in the parish of Gréville, is the hamlet of Gruchy, the birthplace of the painter Millet. The house bears an inscription on a tablet and is not difficult to find, if one can only thread his way through the tangle of by-roads which lie westward beyond Landemer, eleven kilometers from Cherbourg. It is an artistic shrine of real interest; and tourists, when at Cherbourg, are advised to explore this wonderful "land's end" of Normandy, and pay homage to the birthplace of Jean François Millet.

Perhaps no modern picture is really so familiar to our eyes as "The Angelus" of Jean François Millet, the struggling peasant painter of Normandy. Those two figures, man and woman in the bare field, with the village church peeping over the horizon, are "hung on the line," so to speak, in the mind of every one who has seen them.

Millet waged a long battle for art against poverty. At times he would exchange six drawings for a pair of shoes, or a picture for a bed. He faced starvation, and was not moved from his purpose of painting the truth as he saw it. Even his greatest pictures left him in poverty. He said: "They wish to force me into their drawing-room art to break my spirit. But no, no; I was born a peasant, and a peasant I will die. I will say what I feel."

Certainly when one is before his birthplace at Gruchy, it is not difficult to realize that at least there were no foppish or foolish influences at work in his youth, and that it was natural perhaps for him to carve out his future from the bald truth, as he saw it, in such pictures as "The Angelus" and "The Man with the Hoe."—From "Rambles in Normandy," by FRANCIS MILTOUN, (Boston: Page, 1906.)

Setting for an Herb Garden

THE house is part of a farm and is old and country-like and painted a farmhouse red. It stands in the midst of fields on a hillside sloping east, with a lake below lying blue, and north and south are glimpses of the lake again over fields and trees, with hills and farms on the other side, and a far country of woods. On the side of the house overlooking the lake, there is a kind of rustic court, and this is painted not red but white, the change of colour being a custom of the country. Two sides of this retreat are formed by the house itself with its windows and green blinds, a third is provided by an adjoined shed and lengthened by a copse of cherries, the fourth is open to the sunrise and the lake. It is a pleasant and Virgilian place, much loved of birds. One great old apple tree, beautiful in the antique manner, is the rustic guardian of the scene, attended to one side and a little below by an equally ancient pear. In this shelter of green and white, framed by the darker red, in this garden whose floor of grass slopes gently down to join the summer hay, I have my herbs.

There are two borders or beds or gatherings (I am not sure which word to use, for it is all quite unpretentious), one on the north by the cherries, which faces the southern sun, one on the west below an old foundation wall. I take a particular pleasure in this wall for the rustic beauty of its making, esteeming it a small masterpiece, no less, of the old New England art of stone, that folk-art of boulders and field rocks and fragments under the plough which can make even a cellar wall here a thing of beauty and integrity. Only oxen, I think, could have lifted these huge shales lying flat, or those weights of granite whose sides have so frosty a glint of quartz under their weathering. The wall is some eighteen feet long and about four high, and most of the stones are of an archaic greenish grey. There Balm lives, growing as Balm should grow in a mass of flourishing, close-gathered green, Applemint made of more interest with a plant or two of its variegated form, Bee-Balm white and red standing close against a corner of the wall, Bergamot Mint with its French and eighteenth-century elegance, English Pennyroyal, the prostrate form, and a few small plants of Dill. . . .

In a corner by the wall, a plant of purple Basil stands quite by itself, and with washed and shining leaves makes vital alliance with the light. No herb is more generous of its fragrance, and this morning the rich, clove-like odour hangs above the plant like a small cloud unseen, mingling its refreshment with the good odour of the earth. You may see the wells of essential fragrance on the under side of the oval leaves, where they appear as a cloud of pinpoint dots. . . .

A fine plant of Basil is first of all a composition in interesting colours, a Tyrian or red-purple and a very living green. The purple is in the branches and the stems, the bracts above the flowers and the tufted rosettes of growth-to-be at the ends of the stems; the green is in the leaves. (Plants grown indoors stay much more green.) These are colours of India of which the Basils used as herbs are natives, a liking for pink and green being traditional in Indian art and life. The growth of the plant is strong, vital, and orderly (it is a perennial treated as an annual), and my large plants with their trunklike stems and rounded growth above often remind me of miniature and symmetrical trees. The French, with their keen sense of form and feeling for fragrance, grow Basil as an ornamental plant as well as an herb, and have developed a variety of the Green for use in their rather formal gardening.—HENRY BESTON, in "Herbs and the Earth." (New York: Doubleday, Doran.)

Midi

Do you sometimes remember, Celeste—?
An autumn in the south of France;
Bicycles gliding over pale white roads;
Olive trees with groping, twisted branches
And silver-green tapering leaves,
Trees that perhaps saw Caesar's marching legions;
Long aisles of poplars,
And at the end a red-roofed farmhouse;
In the fields, bowed, black-clad peasants
Working their late crops;
On market day in the towns
A bustle of blue smocks
And voluminous woolen skirts
And dark-banded hats of sun-burnt straw,
Of snow-white geese and gentle laden donkeys;
Vineyards drip their purple fruit;
The air is filled with yellow drifting leaves
And heavy with a rich and odorous haze;
In the distance the mauve cloud-banks
That are the Pyrenees
Float above the misted foot-hills;
And on and on, beneath a proud and languid sky,
Winds the pale, white road.—
Do you, too, remember?

L. J. GILBERT

Rest

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN THESE times of apparent stress and struggle, unrest, discord, and strife, who does not yearn for a true and permanent sense of rest and security such as the Bible promises? "Come unto me, all ye that labour and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest" (Matthew 11:28). So spake Christ Jesus, the Saviour of mankind.

Christian Science, as discovered and founded by Mary Baker Eddy, teaches that true rest may be obtained here and now. It is that state of consciousness which the world cannot give or take away. No matter how difficult one's environment may seem to be, no matter how deeply involved in perplexing situations one may be, whether they take the form of disease, sin, or lack, one finds that the promise of the Master stands: "I will give you rest." The only requirement is that we shall come to the Christ, that is, that we shall understand and accept the spiritual facts of being.

When Jesus ascended, or completely rose above the belief of life and intelligence in matter, his parting message, as recorded by Matthew, was (28:20), "Lo, I am with you alway, even unto the end of the world." Obviously, he did not say this of his corporeal personality, which disappeared to human view, but of his spiritual selfhood, that true expression of God and man, an understanding of which heals the sick and sinning and comforts the sorrowing, today, as surely as it did in the time of Jesus.

In her textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mrs. Eddy writes (p. 332), "Christ is the true idea voicing good, the divine message from God to men speaking to the human consciousness." This divine idea is always present and available, even as is its divine Principle, Love.

Many individuals, recognizing the futility of material existence, or satiated with its false pleasures and earnestly desiring something higher and better, have openly testified that Christian Science has given them satisfaction, and a true sense of peace and rest. The carnal mind, which is the cause of all discord, Christian Science regards as a myth, because the only real Mind is God, infinite good.

The Bible teaches that man is made in God's image and likeness, and Christian Science substantiates this statement. Since God is Spirit, or divine Mind, man exists as the spiritual, perfect reflection of this one Mind, and he lives to glorify his creator. Because God's work is complete and everlasting, man, God's manifestation, does not need to struggle to accomplish anything. He abides in the consciousness of the Father's love; and the Father is continually revealing to him the wonders of His universe, which includes the knowledge of man as the son of God. How wonderful, how blessed, how restful it is to know what the real man is!

Accepting these true facts of being as taught in Christian Science, persistently holding to them in the face of false evidence or sense testimony, refusing to believe that God made man to be burdened by disease, sin, or poverty, many have found their mental fetters broken and health and freedom realized.

Before Mrs. Eddy gave her wonderful discovery to the world, she spent three years in exclusive study of the Bible, and in proving by actual demonstration that the revelation which had come to her was based upon spiritual law and could be proved by anyone who understood and utilized this law and obeyed its Principle.

The following illustration is a simple proof of the restful, healing action of divine law. A young mother, who had known of Christian Science only a short time, observed that her small son was manifesting symptoms of disease. She called on a practitioner for help, and the disease completely vanished in a very short time. Two or three days later similar symptoms became apparent in another child. Having witnessed the first quick healing, and desiring to prove the truth for herself, she was relieved of all sense of fear and responsibility; and through the realization of the truth within twenty-four hours the child was completely healed. What a sense of rest this mother felt! She had not accepted any false burden either for herself or for the child, and had proved that her trust in God was not in vain. During many years of subsequent experience she has proved in numerous instances that health is a quality of Mind which man constantly reflects. The rule, when she has rightly applied it, has never failed.

In the Christian Science textbook (pp. 519, 520) we read, "The highest and sweetest rest, even from a human standpoint, is in holy work." So, as we take up this holy work, the continual meditating on the true nature of God, man, and the universe, denying all that is unlike good, we bring into our own experience that true and satisfying rest which is the gift of God.

A stanza of a hymn reads:

"Come, labor on:
The toil is pleasant, the reward is sure;
Blessed are they who to the end endure;
How full their joy, how sweet their rest shall be,
O Lord, with Thee."

Stalwart Dinka of the White Nile

LANDING at a great village of huts, we saw one Negro a head and shoulder taller than the others. He was the first of the Dinka; and by the next evening we were in their midst.

Their home is the east bank of the White Nile. What especially distinguishes them is their inordinate, stork-like length of leg, in which they fully equal the extravagancies in physique ascribed to the Negroes by Leo Africanus. They are as peculiar as the pygmies, or as the race of duck-billed women from the Congo. The Dinka, as often as not, are six feet six inches in height, and, on occasion, as much as seven feet.

They are a pastoral people, and the purpose of this great stature is that they should look out over the marshes upon their herds of cattle. This they do in a characteristic pose, standing on one leg, with the other foot, akimbo, to their knee. Long hours they pass like this, motionless as a statue, and leaning on a long spear. The silhouette of a Dinka, on sentry against the evening sky, is an unforgettable sight.

They are unclothed and naked save for a rust-red cloak that they wear with the dignity of a Roman warrior, giving to this simple cloak the air of expense and elaboration of a dress from the *grandes maisons* of Paris. Their pride, and their carriage, are ineffable. . . .

As it is, the Dinka are the most beautiful race I have ever seen. It is a wonder to me that no painter, and, still more, no sculptor, has gone among them to seek perfection. Their every attitude is a revelation. I have never seen anything to equal their walk; and, in the furnace of mid-day heat, when they come down to the river-bank and bathe, the beauty of the sight is indescribable. The young maidens bathe in one place and the warriors in another. They offer the perfections of masculine and feminine beauty. There is enough material, here, to occupy a great artist for the best years of his life. And no one has yet attempted to take advantage of this opportunity. . . . Arcadian peace reigns, undisturbed; and, if painting and sculpture are to be found in it, there is, also, poetry.—SACHEVERELL SITWELL, in "Touching the Orient." (London: Duckworth.)

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Commodity and Money Markets

Uneven Course Is Pursued By Leading Stocks

By Forrest Price

Stock market traders were cautious today.

At the same time, prices of some securities showed advances—small ones.

They did not all hold their gains, and selling here and there gave the market a rather ragged appearance.

The close was irregular.

Total sales, approximately 950,000 shares.

But the fact that there were some gains, and a few new highs in face of the President's distribution-of-wealth tax proposition, lent some encouragement to the constructive side of the market.

The Radio Corporation stocks attracted some attention. The common was quite active, and advanced a good fraction, while the B stock rose more than a point to a new high for the year.

Columbia Pictures rose about 4 points to a new high.

Other new highs were established by Engineers Public Service, Case preferred, Collins & Aikman common and preferred, Detroit Edison, Melville Shoe and Budd Manufacturing.

U. S. Smelting advanced nearly 4 points.

Other gainers included Clark Equipment, Spiegel-May-Stern, Allied Chemical, Republic Iron & Steel, Pure Oil preferred, Remington Rand, International Business Machines, Mullins preferred, Brooklyn Union Gas and Atchison preferred.

On the minus side of the list were Fairbanks Morse, Celotex preferred, Columbia Carbon, West Penn Electric A, American Crystal Sugar preferred, American Can, American Telephone, Standard Oil of California and Reynolds Spring.

Bonds generally fluctuated in a very narrow groove, and there was little activity in any of its groups. There was some buying of the secondary rails, but prices firmed only slightly. U. S. Governments and the foreigns did little.

Among the leading commodities wheat had a sharp rise, and closed unsettled well above yesterday's finish. Cotton was quiet and steady.

Although President Roosevelt's distribution-of-wealth tax program, if carried into law, would not greatly add to the Government's income, its effects would have a disturbing influence on the securities markets. At least, that is the opinion of some market analysts.

Stocks of those companies which would be affected are known as the market leaders. And if these issues are depressed it is natural that the entire market would follow suit.

Hope is entertained that the new tax bill will not be forced through the present session of Congress, and that it be given the most thorough consideration before vote is taken on it. If that is done the opinion is held by many that it would not be enacted into law.

Markets at a Glance

By the Associated Press

New York

Stocks: Easy; late selling unsettles list.

Bonds: Irregular; prime issues firm.

Curb: Mixed; utilities sag.

Foreign exchanges: Lower, sterling resistant.

Cotton: Steady; trade and New Orleans buying.

Sugar: Higher; Wall Street buying.

Chicago

Wheat: Strong; harvest delays intensified.

Corn: Higher; field conditions worse.

Cattle: Steady to weak; top weighty steers 12.50.

Hogs: Moderately active; steady to 10 cents lower; top 9.50.

Foreign

London—Chief interest on the Stock Exchange today centered around industrials wherein new high records were registered in the Aviation group. Prominent dealings occurred in 10-shilling shares of the Bristol Airplane Company, which started at 54 shillings and later rose to 56s. 6d. Oil and gold mining shares held firmer; gilt-edged securities were neglected, and transatlantic issues were steady. The market closed firmer.

Paris—Rentes showed a slight improvement, while industrials were irregularly weaker in a very quiet session on the Bourse today. International issues remained steady except of the Young Plan issues, which declined. The market closed irregular.

Berlin—After a quiet opening, trading on the Boerse developed activity, and the closing was sustained.

Dividend Declarations

Accumulated

Company	Rate	Payable	Stock of record
Brdgeprt Mach 7% pf	$1	July 30	July 20
Crane Co 7% pf	$1.81	July 25	July 10
Increased			
Link-Belt	.20c	Q Sept 1	Aug. 15
Regular			
Allied Chem&Dye	$1.50	Q Aug. 1	July 11
American Can	$1	Q Aug. 15	July 25
Atch Top&S Fe Rwy	$2		
Calif.-Oregon Pwr 7% pf	.87½c	.. July 15	June 29
Do 6% pf	.75c	.. July 15	June 29
Columbia Mills, Inc	$1	.. July 1	June 25
Golden Cycle	.40c	Q	
Do extra	$1.60		
Hershey Choc Corp	75c	Q Aug. 15	July 25
Do conv pf	$1	Q Aug. 15	July 25
Inter Business M	$1.50	Q Oct. 10	Sept. 21
Inter Printing Ink	25c	Q Aug. 1	July 15
Do pf	$1.50	Q Aug. 1	July 15
Lane Bryant pf	$1.75	Q Aug. 1	July 15
Link-Belt pf	$1.62½	Q Oct. 1	Sept 14
Mass Invest Trust	.19c	.. July 20	June 29
Miss Power $7 pf	$1.75	Q July 1	June 21
Do $6 1st pf	$1.50	Q July 1	June 21
Northwestern Bell Tel 6½% pf	$1.62½	Q July 15	June 24
Phil Elec $5 pf	$1.25	Q Aug. 1	July 10
Do 5% pf	.50c	Q Oct. 1	Sept 10
Super Corp of Amer Tr shrs, Sr C	12½c	..	June 30
Do Ser D	12½c	..	June 30

Cotton Quiet and Steady

NEW YORK, June 26 (AP)—Except for July liquidation and a little selling on favorable weather news, cotton was quiet and steady today. Slight opening declines were followed by rallies with the mid-afternoon market ruling about unchanged to 3 points higher.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1935 High	1935 Low	Range in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last June 26	Last June 25
7¼	4¼	..	Adams Express	700	6⅝	6¼	6¼	6⅛
90	84⅝	5	Adams Exp pf	100	89	89	89	..
33½	28	2	Adams Millis	100	30½	30½	30½	30½
9¼	4½	..	Advance Rumely	200	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
8⅜	6¾	.60	Affiliated Prod	300	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	..
145	104⅜	3†	Air Reduction	400	142½	141½	141⅜	141½
7⅞	3⅝	..	Airway Elec App	400	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	3⅞
20⅛	15⅝	.60†	Alaska-Juneau	800	16½	16⅛	16⅛	16½
7	2⅜	..	Alleg pf ww xxx (h)	200	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
6½	2	..	Alleg pf ww XL (h)	200	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
30½	21	.15b	Alleghany Steel	400	30	29½	30	29
154¾	125	6	Allied Chem	1100	153	152	152	152
6¾	3½	..	Allied Stores	8500	4¾	4⅜	4½	4¼
22¾	12	..	Allis Chalmers	4500	22¼	21⅞	21⅞	22
20¼	14	1	Alpha Port Cem	100	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	17½
23¾	19	3†	Allied Stores pf	800	87	86⅝	87	86½
3⅜	2⅛	..	Amal Leather	200	2½	2⅜	2⅜	2½
70¾	48½	2	Amerada	600	68¾	68	68	68⅝
57¾	41½	2	Am Ag Ch Del	700	47	46½	47	45
27¾	13½	..	Am Bank Note	1100	26½	25	25	26
64¼	43	3	Am Bank Note pf	30	59½	59½	59½	60
17¾	6½	..	Am Crystal Sug	800	15	14¾	14¾	15
127½	57⅝	3b	Am Crys Sug pf	20	119	119	119	121
32⅞	21	1	Am Brake S&F	800	31	30⅜	30½	30⅜
127½	119	7	Am Brake S&F pf	60	126	125¼	126	125½
143¾	110	4†	Am Can	5500	138⅜	136½	136⅝	138⅛
20¼	10	..	Am Car & Fdry	1100	16⅜	16⅛	16⅛	17
45⅜	25½	..	Am Car & F pf	40	38¾	38½	38½	39¼
96	66	3†	Am Chicle	400	92	91½	92	..
3⅜	2⅜	..	Am Colortype	100	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	..
33¼	22½	..	Am Com Alcohol	200	24	23¾	23¾	23¾
3	1	..	Am Encaustic T	400	1	⅞	1	1
5½	2¾	..	Am European	100	5	5	5	..
5⅛	2	..	Am & For Pow	600	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	4¼
29⅛	14	..	Am & For Pow pf	400	26	24¼	24½	26⅜
22	12	..	Am & For Pow 6	300	19½	19	19	19½
9⅜	3⅞	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	100	8	8	8	8¼
34	29½	2.40	Am Home Pr	800	33⅞	33½	33½	34
4⅞	3½	..	Am Ice	400	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	..
37¾	28⅞	6	Am Ice pf	400	32	31¾	32	..
7½	4½	..	Am International	900	7	7	7	7¼
6	1¾	..	Am La Pr pf (h)	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	..
20⅜	9	..	Am Locomotive	800	14	14	14	14
56½	32	..	Am Loco pf	100	47¼	47¼	47¼	48
21⅜	13½	..	Am Metal	1200	19⅛	18½	18½	18⅝
24	18½	.80	Am Mach & Fy	400	23	22¾	22¾	23
82	71	2½	Am Power & Lt	2100	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	3¾
323⅞	87⅜	11¼	Am P&L 5% pf	1900	19¼	18⅝	18⅝	19¼
27⅞	10⅛	1½	Am P&L 6% pf	1100	22	21½	21½	22
16⅛	10½	..	Am Radiator	5200	14¾	14⅜	14⅜	14⅝
24	15¾	..	Am Rolling Mill	1400	19⅜	18¾	18¾	19
83¼	66	5	Am Safety Razor	100	82	82	82	83
8⅜	4½	..	Am Seating	400	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
24⅜	18½	1	Am Sum Tob	100	21	21	21	21
26¼	20	2	Am Shipbuilding	30	22½	22½	22½	22¾
47½	31⅝	..	Am Smelt & Ref	4500	42⅜	41¾	41⅝	42
75½	53	3a	Am Snuff	200	76	75	75	75
138	125	6	Am Snuff pf	40	138	138	138	138
90½	77½	5	Am Tobacco	400	90½	88	88	90
93½	74¾	5	Am Tobacco B	1800	92	90½	90⅝	92
18¼	12	..	Am Steel Fdries	500	16⅛	15½	15½	15⅝
60⅜	33½	2†	Am Sugar Ref	400	60½	58½	58½	60¼
140½	126½	7	Am Sug Ref pf	100	137½	137½	137½	137
130¼	98¾	9	Am T & Tel	3300	126¼	124	124	126¼
14⅞	7⅛	.80	Am Wat W & E	6900	13	12¾	12¾	13
73½	48	6	Am Wat Ipf	400	70¾	70	70	70
51½	35½	..	Am Woolen pf	400	43¼	43	43	42½
5⅜	3	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	100	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
29	15½	.37½†	Anaconda Cop	8100	14¾	14¼	14⅜	14½
17⅜	12½	.60	Anchor Cap	100	13½	13½	13½	13½
6⅛	3¼	..	Armour Ill	2800	4	3⅞	3⅞	3¾
7⅜	5½	.6	Armour Ill pr pf	900	61	60½	61	60½
70	55½	6b	Arllcom Corp	200	6½	6¼	6¼	..
13⅝	7½	..	Asso Dry Goods	400	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	9¼
95	80⅞	6b	Asso Dry G 1pf	100	82	82	82	84
55⅝	35¾	2a	Atchison T&SF	14600	48½	47	47	48⅛
9⅝	6⅝	5	Atchison pf	800	91	89¾	91	89
37¼	19½	..	Atl Coast Line	400	23¼	22⅝	23	23
28	21⅜	1	Atl Refining	2600	26½	26⅛	26¼	26¼
44½	32¾	2	Atlas Powder	100	40⅜	40⅜	40⅜	40½
112½	106¾	6	Atlas Powder pf	20	112½	112½	112½	112½
29⅜	15	..	Auburn Auto	800	21⅜	21	21	22¼
14	5½	..	Austin Nichols	400	6¼	6	6	6
63	35½	5	Austin Nichols A	10	40½	40½	40½	40½
3⅝	3	..	Aviation Corp Del	3200	3½	3⅜	3⅜	3½
—B—								
6⅝	1½	..	Baldwin Loco (h)	500	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2½
26⅜	7½	..	Baldwin Loco pf (h)	100	12	12	12	12
15	7½	..	Balt & Ohio	800	11⅜	11¼	11¼	11½
44½	36½	2½	Bangor & Aroos	400	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾
5⅜	3¼	..	Barker Bros	90	33	33	33	..
50⅜	37½	.50	Bayuk Cig	200	46½	46½	46½	47½
10⅛	5⅞	..	Barnsdall A	1100	8½	8	8⅛	8⅜
15	15¾	.50b	Beatrice Cream	400	16⅝	16¼	16¼	16⅝
90	72	3†	Beech-Nut Pack	00	90	90	90	..
13½	11½	.50b	Belding Hem	300	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11½
17½	11⅞	..	Bendix Aviation	800	15	14½	14½	14⅞
17⅜	15⅛	1½	Beneficial Ind Ln	4500	17⅜	17½	17½	17⅝
40¼	34	2	Best & Co	600	39⅞	39⅜	39⅞	40
34⅜	21⅝	..	Bethlehem Steel	2500	27⅞	27⅜	27⅝	26⅞
77¾	55¾	..	Beth Steel pf	600	70	69¼	70	69¼
26¼	14¾	1b	Bigelow Sanford	40	19	19	19	19½
13⅞	9⅝	..	Blaw Knox	400	10⅝	10⅜	10½	10⅝
10	6⅛	..	Boeing Airplane	500	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	7¼
59⅞	48¾	3	Bohn Alum & Br	700	48¼	47	48	48½
99	90	4†	Bon Ami A	60	97½	96¼	97¼	97
25¾	21	1.60	Borden	1400	24⅛	24⅜	24⅝	24½
40½	28¼	1	Borg Warner	3200	39⅝	38⅜	38⅝	39
33⅝	24½	..	Briggs Mfg	8900	33⅜	32⅜	32⅝	32½
11⅝	8½	.40	Bridgeport Brass	1800	10⅛	9¾	9⅞	10
42	23¼	3	Briggs & Strat	100	39⅞	39½	39½	40¼
36¼	30⅜	2†	Bristol Myers	400	32½	32½	32⅜	32¼
44½	36½	3	Brooklyn Man T	700	40⅜	39½	40⅜	40
99⅞	90	6	Brooklyn M T pf	100	99½	99½	99½	99¼
3½	1⅜	2	Brooklyn Queens	600	1½	1½	1½	..
31⅞	14	6	Brooklyn Q pf	200	20½	20½	20½	..
64½	43	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	1100	63	61¾	62½	61½
125¼	123½	7	Brown Shoes pf	20	123⅞	123¼	123¼	..
6⅞	3½	..	Brunswick Balke	200	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3½
8⅛	4¼	..	Bucyrus Erie	100	6½	6½	6½	6¾
15	8⅛	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	100	11½	11½	11½	11½
5¼	3¼	..	Budd Mfg	7500	5	4⅞	4⅞	4¾
33	23	..	Budd Mfg pf	650	31¾	28½	29½	29
5½	2½	..	Budd Wheel	1000	4⅝	4½	4½	4⅝
15	8¼	..	Bullard	200	13½	13¼	13¼	13½
9⅞	3	..	Burns Bros pf (h)	4000	3⅜	3¼	3¼	..
17⅜	13¼	.60	Burroughs Add	800	17	16⅝	16⅝	16⅞
3½	1	..	Bush Term (h)	100	1¼	1⅛	1¼	..
22½	10	..	Bush T Bldgs pf ct	30	11	10⅞	11	..
2¾	1½	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	300	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
20⅜	11⅜	..	Byers	200	14¾	14¾	14¾	14½
—C—								
42½	33⅜	1½	Calif Packing	200	34	34	34	34½
1½	½	..	Callahan Z & L	200	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
4⅛	2½	..	Calumet & Hecla	100	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3¼
19¾	7½	.20b	Campbell Wy&C	1400	18¼	17½	17½	18
16⅜	8⅝	.40	Canada Dry	400	10½	10¼	10¼	10⅛
13⅜	9⅜	..	Canadian Pacific	3000	10½	10¼	10¼	10½
36	30	2	Cannon Mills	300	33½	33½	33½	33½
41½	32½	3	Capital Admin pf	10	41½	41½	41½	41½
63	45¾	..	Case Thresh	1900	55¾	54¾	54¾	55⅝
101	83½	4	Case Thresh pf	60	101	100	101	100¼
49⅞	36½	1†	Caterpillar Trac	20000	49¼	48	48	48½
35⅜	19½	..	Celanese Corp	13500	26¼	25½	25½	25½
47⅜	17⅝	..	Celotex Co (h)	300	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	3¾
33¾	21¼	..	Celotex Co pf (h)	270	31	30¼	31	31½
29	22¼	1½	Central Aguirre	500	26⅝	26	26	26¼
12⅜	6½	..	Century Ribbon	100	6½	6½	6½	..
63¾	38⅜	2	Cerro de Pasco	2300	55½	53⅞	54	54⅞
6⅝	3⅜	..	Certain-Teed	100	4½	4½	4½	..
44⅞	36	3	Chesapeake Corp	200	41	41	41	41⅜
45⅜	37½	2.80	Ches & Ohio	5800	43	42	42⅜	43
2¼	⅝	..	Chi & Gt West (h)	300	¾	¾	¾	..
3	¼	..	Chi Mil & St P	700	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
4¾	¾	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	500	1½	1½	1½	1½
5⅜	2¼	..	Chi & N'western	100	2½	2½	2½	2¾
10⅜	4⅛	..	Chi & N'west pf	200	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5⅝
8	4⅝	..	Chi Pneu Tool	300	6¾	6⅜	6¾	6¾
34¾	20	..	Chi Pneu T pf	200	33¾	32¾	32⅞	33¼
7½	3½	..	Childs Company	100	5	5	5	5
21	9	..	Chile Copper	100	16	16	16	16
50¾	11	1†	Chrysler	22500	49¼	48⅛	48½	48⅝
30⅞	28⅛	1†	Cleve Gr Br Co	800	28⅞	28½	28¾	29
24⅞	20	2	City Ice & Fuel	1000	20¼	20	20¼	20¼
100	87	6½	City Ice & F pf	80	96	95¼	95¼	96
15	12¼	.80	Clark Equipment	2500	14¾	13¾	14	12½
5	3½	..	City Stores pf	300	4	4	4	..
18¼	15⅛	.50	Colgate-Palm-P	600	16⅞	16¾	16⅞	16¾
57⅜	58⅜	3	Coca Cola A	400	54½	53¾	53¾	54¼
19⅝	9	..	Collins & Aikman	3900	19⅝	18¾	18¾	18
96	69¾	7	Collins & A pf	130	96	94½	96	94
5½	½	..	Colo F & Ir (h)	300	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
28½	5	..	Colo F&I pf (h)	20	10	8¾	8¾	9
19⅜	10¾	..	Colo & Southern	60	16	16	16	16
16½	7	..	Colo & S 1pf	10	14	14	14	14
8	3⅜	..	Columbia Gas	7000	7⅜	7¼	7½	7¼
68	34½	1†	Columbia Pic vtc	3000	68	65½	66½	64
93	67	4	Columbian Carb	500	89	87	87	89½
48½	39½	2	Comm Credit	1000	47⅛	46¾	47	47
68¼	56¼	2†	Comm Inv Tr	800	66½	66	66½	66¾
23⅞	17⅝	.60†	Comm Solvents	2500	19½	19	19	19¼
1⅜	¾	..	Comwith & So	7500	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
47½	29¼	3	Comwith & S pf	400	45¾	45	45	46¼
36¾	27	1.60	Congoleum Nairn	900	36⅛	36	36⅛	36
7½	3¼	..	Consol Film Ind	300	3¾	3½	3½	3½
27	15⅞	1	Consol Gas	12500	25⅝	24¾	25¼	25⅜
99	72½	5	Consol Gas pf	400	99½	99	99	98⅞
2¼	1	..	Consol Laundries	100	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
10½	6½	..	Consol Oil	3300	8¾	8½	8½	8¾
112	108½	8	Consol Oil pf	200	110¾	110¼	110¼	..
5	2½	..	Consol Rys Cu pf	100	4	4	4	..
82	71	2½	Con Cig pw ww	100	74½	74½	74½	..
13⅜	8¾	..	Container A	500	10⅜	9¾	10½	9¾
5½	2⅞	..	Container B	700	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	3
7¾	4½	..	Cont Baking A	300	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6¼
1⅞	¾	..	Cont Baking B	200	¾	¾	¾	..
59⅞	46¼	4	Cont Baking pf	700	59	59	59	59¼
85½	62¾	2.40	Cont Can	1500	82⅜	81	81	82
10⅜	7	.30b	Cont Dia Fibre	100	10⅛	10	10	10⅛
37½	28½	1.20†	Cont Insurance	900	37½	37	37	37½
1¾	¾	..	Cont Motors	300	1	1	1	1
32	15½	.37½†	Cont Oil	2700	21¼	21⅛	21¼	21
48½	41¾	3	Corn Exchange	30	47⅝	47½	47½	47⅞
76¾	62	3	Corn Products	300	75	74⅛	74⅛	75½
6⅞	4¼	..	Coty	100	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	4½
39⅞	35½	..	Cream of Wheat	200	38	38	38	..
14⅜	12½	.25b	Crosley Radio	500	14¼	14⅛	14¼	14
33⅞	32½	1	Crown Cork & S	200	30½	30½	30½	..
25¼	14	..	Crucible Steel	400	19½	18¾	18¾	18½
68	47½	..	Crucible Steel pf	100	58	58	58	..
9½	5⅜	..	Cuban Am Sug	200	6⅞	6¾	6¾	6⅞
47½	40	2½	Cudahy Packing	300	42	42	42	41¾
22⅞	15	..	Curtis Publishing	500	18⅞	18½	18½	19
105¼	89½	7	Curtis Pub pf	400	104½	104	104¼	104
3	2	..	Curtiss-Wright	2000	2¼	2¼	2½	2¼
10⅛	6¼	..	Curtiss-Wright A	2700	7	6⅞	7	7
22	16	..	Cutler Hammer	500	20¾	20½	20¾	20½
—D—								
31	22¾	..	Deere & Co	300	27¾	27½	27½	27¾
26	19	.40g	Deere & Co pf	500	24¾	24½	24½	24¾
43½	23½	..	Del & Hudson	400	31	29¾	30¼	30¾
19⅛	11	..	Del Lack & W	600	15	14⅞	14⅞	15
91¾	65	4	Detroit Edison	700	91¾	90½	90½	90
50⅜	36	1†	Devoe & Ray A	200	39	39	39	..
117½	114½	7	Devoe & Ray 1pf	10	119½	119½	119½	..
32⅜	26½	1†	Diamond Match	300	32½	32	32	32¾
43½	34¾	2†	Dome Mines	2100	42½	42	42¼	42
27¾	17½	..	Douglas A	1100	25½	24⅝	24⅝	25½
5½	2	..	Dunhill Inter	100	2½	2½	2½	..
105½	86¾	2.60	du Pont de Nem	4900	102½	100¼	100¼	101¾
131	126⅞	6	du Pont deb	100	130½	130½	130½	130
113	104	5	Duquesne Lt pf	40	112	112	112	..
—E—								
149¼	110½	5	Eastman Kodak	400	146	144½	145	145
21⅜	16⅞	1	Eaton Mfg	3400	21	20⅝	20¾	20⅝
29	19⅜	..	Elec Auto-Lite	3600	22¼	21¼	21½	22
112	107	7	Elec Auto-L pf	20	110	109½	110	100½
6¼	3½	..	Elec Boat	200	5	5	5	4¾
8⅜	5⅞	..	Elec & Mus Ind	700	6¼	5⅞	5⅞	..
3⅝	1½	..	Elec Pow & Lt	900	3	2¾	3	3
14	2⅛	..	El Pw&L 6% pf	800	12	12	12	12½
16⅜	3	..	Elec Pow & L pf	2400	14¾	13⅜	13⅜	15
49½	39	2.25	Elec Sto Battery	200	43¼	43	43¼	43
63¼	52¾	3	Endicott Johnson	100	63	63	63	..
135	125¾	7	Endicott John pf	20	130	130	130	131¾
3⅜	1⅛	..	Engineers Pub S	400	3	2½	2½	3⅛
31	14	..	Engineers P S 5pf	800	30¼	30	30	29¾
31⅜	15½	..	Engineers P S 6pf	400	31½	31	31	30¼
31½	14½	..	Engineers P S ww	900	31½	30½	31	30½
8	5⅞	..	Equitable Off Bldg	300	5½	5	5	..
14	7¼	..	Erie RR	200	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	8½
13	6¾	..	Erie RR 2pf	200	8½	8	8	8½
12¾	10½	.80	Eureka Vacuum	200	11⅜	11½	11½	11⅜
23¼	15	1b	Evans Products	900	19¾	19	19½	19
—F—								
25⅜	17	..	Fairbanks Morse	2600	22¼	20½	20½	22⅜
110	71½	..	Fairbanks M pf	10	108	106	106	106
13½	5⅜	..	Fed I t & Trac	300	12½	12½	12½	12⅜
70	48	6	Fed Lt&Tr pf	107	5½	75½	75½	75⅜
1⅜	⅞	..	Fed Water Serv	100	1½	1¼	1¼	..
20⅜	16½	.60†	Fed5d Dept Sto	100	17	17	17	..
37	28½	1.20†	Fidelity Phe F In	1100	37	36¾	36¾	36½
18½	13¼	.40	Firestone T&R	1600	15⅜	15	15	14⅞
95	84½	6	Firestn T&R pf A	500	94⅞	94⅜	94⅝	95
57½	45⅞	2½	First Nat Stores	600	55	54⅜	54¾	54½
17½	9⅞	..	Foster-Wheeler	600	13¾	13	13	13½
77	60¾	..	Foster-Wheel pf	20	71	71	71	..
10½	3⅝	..	Foundation	600	3¼	3½	3¼	3¼
29	19¾	.60b	Fourth Nat Inv

Business and Industry

No Uncertainty of Wages in Milwaukee Shoe Company's Plan

Commerce and Finance

Record Low Rate Of 2 P. C. on Bank Deposits in N. Y.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 26—A regulation fixing the maximum rate of interest at 2 per cent annually to be paid by banks, trust companies and private bankers in this State, effective on Oct. 1, was adopted by the New York State Banking Board last Friday and announced yesterday.

The new rate, which will be the lowest average interest return on bank deposits in the history of the State, follows the rate of 2½ per cent that has been in effect since Jan. 1. The board reached the conclusion that a reduction from the present rate was in the best interest of sound banking throughout the State.

The national banks in New York will automatically follow the interest rate reduction as, under the national banking act, they are not allowed to pay interest at a rate in excess of the rate permitted to be paid by state institutions.

The board's ruling applies only to time deposits and savings deposits, as interest on demand or checking-account deposits was abolished years ago. The board has authority to make exceptions in the case of savings banks where earnings and surplus justify a higher rate of interest and where the bank management desires to continue the present 2½ per cent rate to deposits. Most savings banks, however, are expected to conform to the new ruling.

The majority of the large metropolitan banks here have already been paying less than 2 per cent on their time deposits and in many cases, less than that amount on thrift or savings deposits. Up-state banking institutions will be more generally affected, but the opinion is held that they will welcome the reduction which will bring their interest payments more in accord with the low rate on their loans and investments.

Netherlands Bank Discount Rate Is Reduced to 4 P. C.

AMSTERDAM, June 26 (AP)—The Bank of the Netherlands has reduced its discount rate from 5 per cent to 4 per cent.

The Bank of the Netherlands raised its discount rate to 5 per cent from 4 per cent May 31, under pressure of gold withdrawals which were aimed chiefly at the Bank of France, but which affected all countries on the gold standard.

For a few days it was rumored that the Netherlands might be forced to go off the gold basis and the increase in the discount rate was made at that time to discourage speculation.

A similar increase was made at the same time by the Bank of France, which, in turn, lowered its discount rate again several days ago.

Receiverships Filed For Code Authorities

WILMINGTON, Del., June 26 (AP)—Two code authorities under the late NRA entered receiverships Monday.

They are the Men's Neckwear Code Authority, Inc., and the Cotton Garment Code Authority, Inc.

The receivership bill against the former was filed by Bachrach & Co. of New York, creditor in the amount of $3000. Insolvency in an equity sense was alleged and it also was averred that all the acts of the defendant have been unlawful and improper.

The receivership suit against the Cotton Garment Code Authority was filed by the D. and D. Shirt Company, Inc., of Northampton, Penna., a $2000 creditor. Similar allegations were made.

Both code authorities filed answers simultaneously with the ruling of the bills of complaint and consented to appointment of receivers. Answers in both cases stated that the Supreme Court's recent opinion on the constitutionality of NRA rendered the code authorities unable and without authority to conduct their business.

Assets of both authorities exceed their liabilities, however.

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World Trade in 1934 Has Rise of 3 P. C.

By the Associated Press

Geneva, June 26

WORLD trade increased 3 per cent in 1934, says the Review of World Trade for 1935, published yesterday by the League of Nations. The figure compared with a 2 per cent increase in 1933.

The 1934 figure brought the total world trade to a level representing 77.5 per cent of the 1929 figure.

Referring to 1934, the report said: "The United States exports of manufactured goods rose in quantum by as much as 30 per cent. The United States imports declined, and for the first time since the war years fell below the value of German imports."

Newspapers Receive More Linage From Retail Advertisers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 26—Department stores throughout the country in 1934 spent two thirds of their publicity appropriation amounting to millions of dollars on newspapers, according to an analysis issued by Frank W. Spaeth, manager of the Sales Promotion Division of the National Retail Dry Goods Association.

The appropriations approach closely the 1931 levels, Mr. Spaeth says, which indicated that stores generally are placing a rigid control over exorbitant publicity expenditures.

"As every retailer knows," Mr. Spaeth says, "newspapers remain the backbone plus of the retail publicity appropriation."

During the past few years, according to Mr. Spaeth, stores, due to the need for more economical operation, have plugged the leaks which sapped pulling power from the publicity dollar. A more intensive use of fewer media was developed. As a result newspapers today come in for a greater share of the publicity dollar than they did five or 10 years ago.

The report gave the following distribution of the 1934 retail publicity dollar:

Newspaper lineage	66c
Production	4
Miscellaneous Media	5
Radio broadcasting	2
Direct mail	2
Advertising pay roll	8
Total display	10
All other	3
Publicity total	$1.00

Prospects Promising For Canadian Grain

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 26 — With frequent and well distributed rains during the last two weeks, crop prospects are promising in practically all areas of the Prairie Provinces of Canada, according to the current crop report of the Bank of Montreal. Early June frosts have not damaged grain crops but market gardens have suffered to some extent, the report says, which added that warmer weather would now be beneficial.

"Copious rains have also improved crop conditions in all other provinces in the Dominion," the bank says. "In Quebec, growing conditions are satisfactory although warmer weather is required. In British Columbia, owing to the dry spell in May, below average yields are indicated, though recent rain has materially improved conditions."

Permanent Metals Exhibit At Rockefeller Center

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 26—A permanent exhibition of metals and plastics, devoted wholly to the interest of those who specify and purchase materials and parts for industrial purposes will be opened on September 1 at Rockefeller Center, New York, by the Metal Products Exhibits, Inc. It will feature alloys, ferrous and nonferrous metals, plastics, finished and semifinished parts made from these materials, finishes for metals and plastics, manufacturing processes, designs, styling, etc. It will occupy the third floor of the International Building, the latest addition to the Rockefeller Center building program.

"The Metal Products Exhibits will enable executives, purchasing agents and designing engineers of all industries using metal and plastic materials and parts to keep their knowledge of these products complete and up-to-date," says Herbert R. Simonds, vice-president and general manager of the Exhibitors' Company. "It will be the only place where the materials themselves can be seen and examined, where data concerning their properties, applications and sources of supply can be obtained, and where information on newly developed materials and products will be available."

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NEW YORK 61 Wall Street

Employees Given Work Assurance Under New Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—The Nunn-Bush Shoe Company, which for the last 15 years has attracted the attention of leading economists by maintaining model industrial relationships with its workers, has just announced a new plan under which its 700 employees are henceforth to have the assurance of stabilized employment and the security of a yearly salary.

The new plan, which will eliminate the uncertainty of wages that depend on fluctuating production, will give each employee 52 pay checks a year. Developed by the employees' shop union and the Nunn-Bush Company management, working co-operatively, it will give workers an uninterrupted income, even in vacation periods, and permit them to share automatically in the prosperity of the corporation.

Assures Yearly Income

The new "secured salary" plan, believed here to be the first of its kind to be introduced in industry anywhere in the country, is in line with President Roosevelt's recent plea for an assured yearly income for wage earners of the nation as the best guarantee of national prosperity. There will be a leveling of production at the Nunn-Bush plant to prevent the taking on of extra workers in times of peak production. Workers now employed will produce more in slack periods and will—on an all-year basis—receive the entire appropriation budgeted for pay rolls instead of having to share this amount with other workers taken on temporarily in rush periods.

The Nunn-Bush plan provides that any economies resulting from the company-employee co-operative scheme will not be taken by the management; they will be turned back to the men at the end of the year as additional income. If, for example, a labor-saving machine is installed, the workers and not the management will reap the benefits which it brings.

Labor and Capital Unite

The new salary plan, Henry L. Nunn, president, explained, "has grown out of the belief, shared by our employees as well as by the management, that labor needs an adequate yearly income rather than a high piece rate or hourly rate subject to seasonal hazards."

"Satisfactory relations between capital and labor," he said, "depend upon labor being considered a part of the management rather than as a commodity to be bought with other supplies. I believe the day is coming when all businesses will have to recognize the undeniable fact that it is a man's yearly income which matters most, and not how much he earns in an hour, or a month.

"The question may be raised as to what will happen to employees under our new plan if we have another slump similar to that of 1929. The answer is that they will, under such circumstances, have to accept reductions in salaries just as the management will have to accept them. But they will be sure of their jobs, no matter how bad conditions become."

The Nunn-Bush Company has always held the position that labor should have a voice in the management of its affairs. Twenty years ago, the company gave up all right to "hire and fire" its workers. Workers themselves assumed the responsibility of self-management. For the last 18 years, workers have shared in the profits of the business through what is commonly known as the Nunn-Bush savings and profit-sharing fund.

The 52 checks which the new plan promises workers are based upon 48 work weeks of 40 hours each. If employees work more than that, they will be paid for extra hours; if they work less, they will get their regular pay checks anyway. In no event is anyone laid off.

The minimums now paid by the company are the minimums provided in the recently discarded NRA shoe codes.

Increased Food Prices Lining Farmers' Pockets

CHICAGO, June 26 (AP) — What happens to the extra pennies rising food prices have forced housewives to pay for steaks and chops?

Figures compiled by the Institute of American Meat Packers indicate that twice as many trickled back into the pockets of American farmers from each pound of beef and pork sold at retail in April as during the lean months of 1932.

Preliminary estimates by the institute for April showed that with pork averaging 23 cents per pound at the markets, 12.2 cents per pound was returned to the farmer. In 1932, with pork selling at 12.4 cents, the producer got back only 4.2 cents.

Charts showed a similar return to the producer for beef. Each pound retailed at an average of 25 cents in April returned 14.5 cents to the farmer as compared to a 7.8 cents return in 1932 from an average retail price of 18.7 cents.

Prospects for High Whale Oil Prices Seen on Coast

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash.—When the 14 whaling vessels of the Pacific sailed from this port early in May, they left with the best prospects for prices that they have known in years. The dearth of animal fat caused by the Middle West drought has boosted the price of whale oil which, in its use, is interchangeable with tallow, cottonseed oil, coconut oil and other fish oils. Whale oil is used largely in the manufacture of soap.

The total production for the Pacific coast last season was 2,095,950 gallons or approximately 42,000 barrels. There were 1019 whales caught. With the expectation of better prices every facility for whaling has been pressed into use and it is hoped to double the output of last season. Prices last year were 4½ cents a gallon and already, this season, bids are as high as seven cents.

Economist Argues for Flexible Exchange Rates for Australia

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, N. S. W.—Considerable controversy has been evoked by the raising by Prof. D. B. Copland, at a meeting of the Economic Society here, of the question whether further depreciation of the Australian currency, with its concomitant, a more flexible exchange rate, should be undertaken by the central bank of the Commonwealth as a definite part of the future monetary policy of Australia.

Professor Copland, who is dean of the Faculty of Economics at Melbourne University, played a big part in the formation of the so-called Premier's Plan, which did so much to help Australia to recover from the worst of the depression.

Professor Copland said that Australia now had a fully-fledged managed currency, which had, on the whole, been successful in relieving the position during the depression, even promoting a substantial measure of recovery. Additional expansion of central bank credit, and further reduction of interest rates, were matters which had to be taken into account when the future monetary policy of Australia was considered.

Urges Flexible System

He said that there were two objectives of management. One was the maintenance of fixed parity with sterling pending the return of sterling to gold, with ultimate stabilization in relation to sterling. The policy of exchange stability was not the best for Australia.

The main alternative, he stated, was independent management aiming at the maintenance of full employment and avoidance of serious changes in the burden of fixed money debts. This required greater stability in the flow of investment, and in the level of export prices and money wages than was possible under a system of exchange stability. In present circumstances, pursuit of the second objective required further development of the monetary policy adopted during the depression.

One way traffic in monetary policy would be sure to lead to defeat, and there must be a flexible system to check unhealthy development, which would occur if the export price level went on increasing and caused undue spending by the farmers, or if there was overinvestment. The inherent tendency of the credit system was overexpansion. This could not be completely checked by the independent action of any country, but useful action toward that end could be taken by Australia by appreciating the currency in buoyant times if export prices were rising too high, by the funding of the floating debt, and the hardening of interest rates, by reduction in the amount of public investment, and by redemption of debts abroad.

No Change Visualized

There has been no indication by the Federal Government that Professor Copland's further depreciation of the currency has the support of the Government, and only a few weeks ago the Commonwealth Bank, Australia's central bank, scotched rumors of a forthcoming increase in the overseas exchange rate—the concomitant of a further currency depreciation.

Meanwhile, also, Professor Copland's theory is opposed by other Australian economists. A representative counter view was that of Dr. E. Ronald Walker, one of Australia's younger school of economists, and lecturer at Sydney University. He said that while a depreciation of the currency in 1931 was beneficial to Australia, Australia, before she embarked upon a definite policy of further exchange fluctuation, needed to be quite clear as to her purpose in doing so, and the possibility of achieving that purpose.

A managed currency, he argued, implied not only a clear aim, but also that the Commonwealth Bank was able and willing to lead the trading banks in the policy decided upon. The Commonwealth Bank had not reached such a position of control over the banking system that it would embark upon the policy Professor Copland had outlined. The Commonwealth Bank had not led the other banks in depreciation of the Australian pound, but had followed with little enthusiasm.

The World's Business

Income Tax Proposals—A Social Gesture More Than Fiscal Reform—I

IN THE new income and estate-tax proposals President Roosevelt has gone off on a new tack to an old goal—the redistribution of income. At bottom this is what the New Deal stands for. The more generic word for income redistribution is Reform. Never before has income been switched as under President Roosevelt. The chief agency is the farm program. Income has been siphoned from urbanites to farmers by means of both artificially created higher prices for farm products and processing taxes. NRA was supposed to be a redistribution of income—from property owners to wage earners. But this switch did not work out in practice.

* * *

Now it is proposed to tax the incomes and the accumulations of the very rich. The money is to be earmarked for the liquidation of the debt created by the relief budget. For relief is still unpaid for. The unemployed are now supported out of loan money. How much the unrecoverable emergency expense will reach is as yet uncertain. It cannot be much less than ten billion dollars. The proposed levies, by comparison, would run up to $340,000,000 a year. But the debt is a flat sum and the tax will be a yearly yield. Therefore the contribution toward the liquidation of the debt will not be as insignificant as is being made out.

More importantly, however, the scheme is aimed at the rectification of what Mr. Roosevelt believes to be social injustice. *It has a social more than a fiscal significance.* This is evident, particularly, in the only item we shall discuss today, the individual income tax levy. The revenue produced from this source would be trifling. It would simply continue the surtax graduation for incomes beyond $1,000,000. Only 46 persons (on the basis of the last income returns) would thus be affected, and if you took all their income, you wouldn't obtain much more than $50,000,000. It doesn't require any debate to see the wisdom of continuing the graduation of income tax beyond the $1,000,000 class. Under the New Deal the number of $1,000,000 yearly recipients jumped from 20 to 46. This was what first turned Mr. Roosevelt's presidential thinking, apparently, toward income redistribution. It looked as if, in this respect, the 1929 days when 500 Americans reported incomes of over $1,000,000 a year, would soon be back. NRA, he must have seen, could not take the place of the income tax as an income redistributor.

* * *

The income tax is the backbone of both American (Federal) and British taxation. It is called direct taxation. In other countries pride of place is given to indirect taxation. In poor countries, like China, a levy on imported goods is the chief reliance. Even in a rich country like France the sales tax is the prime revenue producer. French people are perhaps the most highly individualistic of all. English-speaking peoples acquiesced as gracefully as possible in the innovation of the income tax. When the tax was first imposed upon the French, however, taxpayers were assessed according to the outward signs of wealth, so as to avoid antagonizing the people by asking them to declare their earnings. The French turn much more naturally to the sales tax.

Of the two the income levy is more equitable because it corresponds to the classic principle of taxation according to ability to pay. President Roosevelt did no invent this concept. It is so orthodox that it will be found at the head of Adam Smith's maxims: "The subjects of every state ought to contribute toward the support of the government, as nearly as possible, in proportion to their respective abilities." More than once Mr. Mellon has quoted this maxim approvingly. A sales tax has just the reverse incidence. It hits the poorer people hardest because most of their income is spent on the goods subject to a sales tax. The proportion of such expenditures gets less and less as incomes mount, and the rich man pays only a very minor portion of his income in the necessaries which are taxable by a general sales tax. The processing taxes, it will be observed, violate this elementary canon.

H. B. E.

Demand for Wool Holds at Steady Pace During Week

Thanks to the recent government orders, supplemented by some further civilian business, the demand for wool keeps up at a very steady pace.

During the last week, sales for the entire country into consuming channels probably aggregated not less than 7,500,000 to 8,000,000 pounds, of which half was reported in the usual channels.

It should be noted that a very large proportion of the wool which has been purchased by the manufacturers latterly has been made direct from the West; indeed, it probably never has happened before that such a large proportion of the wool clip of the country has been sold direct from the country dealers and the growers to the mills.

Medium wools which were in relatively strongest demand are perhaps slightly less active this week, while fine and half-blood wools, notably in the West and the Southwest, have become much more active.

Buying in Texas, especially, has been much more general. Fine 12-months wools have been moving mostly in the range of 24@27 cents, and eight-months wools at 23@24 cents for the most part. These prices mean for the good to choice 12-months wools in the range of 70@75 cents, clean basis, landed Boston, while for the eight-months wools about 63@65 cents, clean basis, is the going rate.

Through the Northwest, buying has been on about this same basis. It is estimated that 80@85 per cent of the medium wool has been sold out of first hands already and that more than half of the fine wool has likewise been moved.

Manufacturers are facing the future with somewhat mixed opinions. The placing of large government orders for the Civilian Conservation Corps has been a new stimulus to the market and has boosted the price of wool back to the point where it was prior to the Supreme Court NRA decision. These orders would probably carry the mills through the dull period.

Sales have been made freely in medium wools from country points in Ohio and Michigan, as well as New York and Missouri at 30 cents delivered for quarter and three-eighths merchantable wools. Graded, these wools would bring 32 cents for the three-eighths and 31 cents for the quarters. Ohio delaines have been sold as high as 32 cents for the choicest wools, with average to good at 30 and 31 cents. Half-blood combing wools also have been sold moderately well at 30 and 31 cents.

Territory fine wools have been selling for wools of medium to choice character at 70 to 75 cents, clean basis, for the most part. For ordinary to average French combing, the general range at the moment is 65 to 70 cents, clean basis. Half-blood combing is quotable for fair to choice at 70 to 72 cents, clean basis.

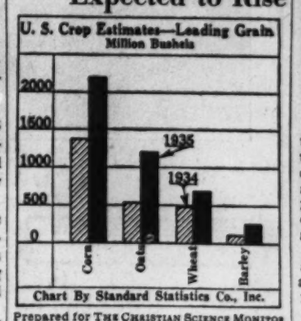
Woolen wools have been very firm, also, with best fine scoureds around 75 cents; scoured fine As at 70 to 72 cents.

Noils are very firm at 55 cents for good fine clear white domestics. Wool wastes of all sorts, also, are firm.

Mohair is firm on the basis of 30 cents for adult and 40 cents for kids to the growers in the Texas area, most recent sales having been on this basis.

Foreign markets are strong. Brisbane, Australia, this week, where clearing sales are being held, reports prices par to 5 per cent above the level of a week ago.

Grain Crop Output Expected to Rise



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

PRODUCTION of major grain crops is expected to show a considerable increase over the figures for 1934.

Electric Power Output Is Still Breaking Records

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 26—Electric light output continues to shatter records, as for the week ended last Saturday it rose to 1,774,654,000 kilowatt hours, the highest total for any week in any year for the period between March and August inclusive.

The percentage gain over last year is 6 per cent, compared with a gain of 4.6 per cent in the preceding week, when the total was 1,742,506,000 units, reports the Edison Electric Institute today.

The current high output was more or less inflated by weather conditions, according to opinion in electric production circles. In the Middle West it rained every day last week while the lighting load was also affected by the dark weather throughout the Middle Atlantic and New England areas. Account was taken, however, of the increased activity in the coal fields, seemingly in preparation for a coal strike, and in silver mining in the Rocky Mountain district.

It was stressed that the unfortunate feature of the current record-breaking totals was that when production gets back to the normal summer level, the plunge will be sharply downward.

Sweden's Steel Trade Has Marked Upturn

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STOCKHOLM, June 26 — Sweden's iron and steel industry has shown notable acceleration during the first quarter of this year, according to the United States Trade Commissioner here.

Combined production of pig iron, semimanufactured products and finished rolled and hammered iron and steel was greater in the January-March period of 1935 than during the corresponding quarter of any one of the last 10 years.

Pig iron (including directly produced cast iron) production totaled 151,200 metric tons, a figure 27,100 metric tons in excess of the average output for the first quarter of the years 1926-1935, inclusive. A total of 156,800 tons of finished rolled and hammered iron and steel was produced during the quarter under review against an average of 107,500 metric tons for the first three months of 1926-1935, inclusive.

Cummings Starts Campaign Against Stock Swindlers

WASHINGTON June 26 (AP)—Attorney General Cummings yesterday unfolded a story of inside methods of bucket-shop operators who have skimmed millions from the public in what he termed "Financial racketeering—the switch and sell scheme."

He coupled his remarks to the Associated Press with an appeal for aid in combating a nationwide ring of swindlers.

"We can stamp this out only if the public and especially the legitimate brokers co-operate" Mr. Cummings said. "The latter should be the first aid to us because they can tell within a few days if a new firm is fraudulent."

Mr. Cummings said the Justice Department uncovered evidence of a national tieup when the conviction of 17 at Shreveport, La., and the "smashing of branches in Texas" disclosed that cash taken in was being sent to Kansas City, then to Chicago and eventually to New York City.

"In each step someone took out a large share of the illegitimate profits," the Attorney General said.

After setting up "under the false front of a legitimate name," Mr. Cummings said "high pressure salesmen were assembled" by the operators and "the first sales to thousands were of a well-known stock." Then he traced the "switch" operation:

"After the first sale 'loaders' attempted to force the client to his financial limit. The market usually showed small shifts in this well-known stock, and so the 'switcher' went into action.

"Using any method, he got the buyer to convert his holdings to a nonactive stock, one not listed in the usual brief market reports because the offered sales were higher than those bid. The result is thousands have been bled of their savings and they did not know it."

NEW YORK, June 25 (AP)—As the New York County Grand Jury delved into a reputed $300,000 stock swindle here, State Attorney General John J. Bennett Jr. requested particulars from United States Attorney General Homer Cummings on his assertion 150 bucketshop operators were doing business in New York City.

Mr. Bennett, taking note of Mr. Cummings's statement, wired the Attorney General:

"Please furnish me with names and addresses of bucketshop operators which you are quoted as saying operate in New York City alone, together with such evidence as dispatch states you have regarding 150 gangs operating bucketshops in New York City. I offer you fullest co-operation of Bureau of Securities. . . . This bureau, since the first of this year in New York City alone, secured 115 injunctions and secured the indictment of 46 persons. Arrests to date total 26 with 18 defendants convicted."

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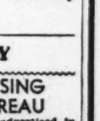

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Telephone Bergen 3-2942-3
Look for Jersey City display advertisements in the news section.

Everything for a Man's Vacation
LEO GOTTLIEB
Haberdasher and Hatter
96 Monticello Ave. Jersey City, N. J.

Holste-Platte Co., Inc.
COAL
ANTHRACITE and BITUMINOUS
Also Koppers Seaboard Coke
370-390 Mercer St. Tel. Bergen 3-2426

LA MODE CORSET SHOP
GRADUATE CORSETIERES
Phone Webster 4-4989
341 CENTRAL AVE., Jersey City N. J.
We Serve Your Favorite
ICE CREAM
25 Delicious Flavors
BON PALATE CHOCOLATE SHOPPE
Tasty Food and Candy
Delaware 3-9059 We Deliver
490 Bergen Avenue

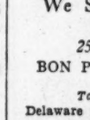
KEARNY

John D. Crane & Sons
FUNERAL DIRECTORS
241 KEARNY AVENUE
KEARNY, N. J.
Three Generations of Funeral Service in Hudson, Essex and South Bergen

MONTCLAIR

Stanley M. Crowell Co.
GUILD OPTICIANS
26 So. Park St., Montclair, N. J.
Near Church Street

C. JOHNSON & CO.
Incorporated
Window Shades and Awnings
Venetian Blinds
9 Midland Ave., Montclair, N. J.
TELEPHONE 3-6208



Tufted Bath Mats and Floor Rugs
IN PLAIN, FLORAL AND MONOGRAMMED DESIGNS.
The Linen Shop, Inc.
E. B. and J. H. Clegg
418 Bloomfield Avenue, Montclair, N. J.

DOROTHY CHADWICK
Luncheon Dinner
77 Orange Road
Mont. 2-8055 Montclair, N. J.

Rock Gardens and Formal Foundation Plantings. Nursery Stock at Catalogue Prices.
Alexander Ferguson
R. F. D. 1, MONTVILLE, N. J.
TEL. BOONTON 8-1446-W

NEW JERSEY

MONTCLAIR
(Continued)

HANSEN SALES, Inc.
Bloomfield Ave. and So. Willow St.
PHILCO RADIO RCA
NORGE REFRIGERATORS
WILLARD BATTERIES
PHONE 2-4088

NUTLEY

BETSY ROSS BEAUTY SHOPPE
Phone NUtley 2-4081
338 PASSAIC AVENUE
Corner of Chestnut Street

ORANGE

$5 ENNA JETTICK $6
Shoes for Women
"You need no longer be told that you have an expensive foot."
Sold Exclusively in Orange by
B. Grossman & Co.
235 MAIN STREET
Exceptional Value in Ringless Hosiery

For Your *Vacation* Needs
OUR COTTONS, SPORT SILKS and SHEERS are just the thing!
We invite you to come in at your leisure. We carry all sizes from 11 Junior to 44 Stouts.
EMBASSY DRESS SHOPPE
Main St. and Essex Ave. OR. 3-0987

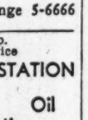
Specials for Vacation Needs
Sanforized-Shrunk
Slacks
All Sizes, $1.95
THE MORRIS SHOP
296 MAIN STREET COR. DAY

SOUTH ORANGE

Painter and Decorator
J. SCHNEIDER
226 Waverly Place SO. 2-2260

PASSAIC

Meats and Poultry
FRUITS AND VEGETABLES
The Best of Everything for the Table



ROSEMAWR FOOD SHOP
586 BROADWAY
PASSAIC, N. J.
PHONE PASSAIC 2-2232

PLAINFIELD

"Bank by the Clock"
The STATE TRUST Company
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
An Institution Offering Complete Banking Facilities
Phone 6-5300

TEPPERS'
"A Safe Place To Shop"
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
28 Years of Quality Merchandising

PICKWICK DELICATESSEN
711 Park Ave. Tel. Plfd. 6-3660

SWAIN'S ART STORE
Fine Picture Framing
Choice Prints, Paintings and Portraits expertly repaired. Selection of cards for every occasion.
317 W. FRONT ST. TEL. PLFD. 6-1707

FOLLOW THE TREND to ROSENBAUM'S
Plainfield's Metropolitan Department Store

RIDGEFIELD PARK

R. L. MAHON FUEL CO.
Coal Fuel Oil Coke
59 Mt. Vernon St. Hack. 3-0012

RIDGEWOOD

Sale of Pastel Silk Dresses
Crepes and New Perforated Tricots Bathing Suits, Slacks and Halters, Bathing Trunks and Suits for Men and Boys. Slacks, Sweaters and Pull-Overs for Sport.
THE QUALITY SHOP
MAPLE AVENUE HO-HO-KUS

WESTFIELD

AT ONE TIME
A car owner had to go to different places to get Gas, Tire, Battery, Lubrication, Electrical and Laundry Service. Now he insists on everything in one place. THIS IS THE PLACE.
Westfield Storage Battery and Supply Co., Inc.
221-223 North Avenue
Phone Westfield 2-1020

Garwood Coal Co. Inc.
Quality OLD COMPANY'S LEHIGH *Service*
YARD AND OFFICE
517 North Ave., GARWOOD, N. J.
Phone Westfield 2102

RED CROSS SHOES
NEE DELL SHOE
135 EAST BROAD STREET

AMERICAN STORES CO.
237 EAST BROAD STREET
Headquarters for
FRESH FRUITS, MEATS and GROCERIES, LOUELLA BUTTER, GOLD SEAL EGGS
Free Delivery Tel. Westfield 2-2216

NEW JERSEY

WEST NEW YORK

Gifts for June Events
Graduations—Weddings—Anniversaries
L. J. Rad
JEWELRY
639 Bergenline Ave., West New York

PENNSYLVANIA

ALLENTOWN

WEINSHOLD & METZGER
The Store of Famous Shoes
706 HAMILTON ST. ALLENTOWN, PA.
Here—Fashion and Comfort Meet.

Hess Brothers
Allentown, Pa.
"One of Pennsylvania's Good Stores"

H. LEH & CO.
DEPARTMENT STORE
ALLENTOWN, PA.
Fashion and Quality at Thrift Prices

SPRING FLOWERS
Spring Flowers That Herald the Advent of the Outdoor Season
Flowers for Every Occasion
Quality—Service—Artistry
NEW YORK FLORAL CO.
906-12 HAMILTON ST. DIAL 9685

BETHLEHEM

A Graduation or Wedding Gift for a Lifetime
One of Our Grand Pianos
STEINWAY
CHICKERING
KIMBALL
and other representative makes.
GOODENOUGH'S

ERIE

The Halle Bros. Co.
116-124 WEST TENTH
Complete Line of
BATHING SUITS
and
ACCESSORIES
Second Floor

Matrix Shoes
COTTON SHOPPE
$2.95 to $10.95
Third Floor
Frost and Lacey

Trask, Prescott & Richardson Co.
DEPARTMENT STORE ERIE, PA.
The New 1935 NRA
Hoover Electric Cleaner
Sold on Convenient Payments

KITCHENS TIRE SERVICE
Incorporated
*"We are equipped to render you SERVICE surpassed by none

Demand of Public Increases For Cleaner Radio Programs

Uprisings recently by listeners over the radio program issue disclose that the reform begun by Anning S. Prall, chairman of the Federal Communications Commission, is apparently growing more intense with no indication when it will subside.

Within the last two months there have been public reverberations at the FCC in Washington over an improper song and bad taste exhibited on the networks upon two occasions. From the letters of protest sent to newspapers and the grapevine of gossip the protests also filter in from private sources.

Of the incidents provoking public disapproval the first was the radiocasting of an allegedly risque Spanish song given over an NBC network in March. The second protest was a burlesque by Ben Bernie of Lincoln's Gettysburg address in which the virtues of the product he is advertising were extolled.

The Spanish song radiocast brought vociferous opposition from a delegation of 16 members of Congress and Roman Catholic clergy who had informed the representatives of the nature of the song which was sung in the Mexican language. They asked the FCC to revoke the licenses of the stations which had radiocast the program, sponsored by the Mexican Government, on the ground that it was immoral. The FCC cited several legal opinions to show that it could take no action particularly since the song was in a foreign tongue and thus understandable to only a small part of the radio audience.

This ruling by the FCC did not appease the Congressmen or clergy and they promptly asked for a Congressional investigation and also asked the Senate to hold up the confirmation of Anning S. Prall, himself a leader in program reform, so that hearings could be held. But when Mr. Prall's nomination was confirmed recently it ended, temporarily at least, further moves for an investigation.

The Gettysburg address incident developed when Representative Francis D. Culkin (R.) of New York, wrote to the FCC early this month after hearing Ben Bernie paraphrase the Great Emancipator's historic oration. "This musical mountebank," said the Culkin letter, "paraphrased the Gettysburg address into an appeal to the country to drink a certain brand of beer. He mutilated the address to this end and subjected it to his misplaced and vulgar comedy."

Mr. Culkin asked that the FCC use its licensing power against stations to prevent repetition of "this shameless performance." Then he introduced a bill in the House to bar all advertisements for alcoholic beverages from interstate commerce. This would strike at radio, newspapers and magazines. The FCC referred the Culkin letter to its law department for recommended action.

From private sources it is indicated that the advertising tactics of some sponsors meet with the disapproval of listeners and in some cases foster a dislike of the radio-advertised product through the spoken word over the air.

One of the particular practices of sponsors which irritates parents is the method whereby they are dragooned through their children into making purchases. A listener, V. S. M., a mother in Long Beach, Calif., protests over this practice and suggests a remedy.

Says Mrs. V. S. M.:

"We are looking for a nice reliable watch dog guaranteed to 'like children' so much that he will stand guard over the radio dial—and when the 'next' 15 minutes suddenly switches to an impassioned plea to boys and girls to go 'right away to the grocer's and buy two packages of—and surprise your mother with the beautiful dish that you will get with them'—why our watch dog will bark so loudly that the sponsor of the program will be startled into thinking."

(Now every sponsor ought to know that it is generally hard to surprise mother since she usually has to be taken into confidence before her children can get the money to make a purchase.)

"And on the watch dog's day off," says Mrs. V. S. M., "he would visit the sponsors of the programs and ask them if they really do believe that children don't see through their efforts to 'snag the parents' as one of our 11-year-olds puts it? When the announcers begin on their altruistic efforts our two say deridingly 'Says you.' . . . which encourages the parents who have striven to open their eyes to the subtle methods of advertising which would 'snag the parents' by tackling them through the children.

"In the meantime," concludes Mrs. V. S. M., "we use our radio less and less—because we can't afford the time to stand by it and sift out what we really want."

[A Wednesday Radio Comment Feature]

Worth Knowing

26TH
75% OF AMERICA'S FUR GARMENT INDUSTRY IS CARRIED ON IN THE RECTANGLE BOUNDED BY 26TH AND 31ST STREETS AND 6TH AND 8TH AVENUES IN NEW YORK CITY

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Ten Guesses

21

Check √ Yes or No

1. The salary of a United States Senator is larger than that of a member of the House of Representatives. (*Yes*..... *No*.....)

2. Obadiah is the shortest book in the Old Testament. (*Yes*..... *No*.....)

3. Herbert Hoover served two terms as President of the United States. (*Yes*..... *No*.....)

4. Athens, Greece, has more than 1,000,000 population. (*Yes*..... *No*.....)

5. Scott wrote "A Tale of Two Cities." (*Yes*..... *No*.....)

6. The cube root of a number is smaller than its square root. (*Yes*..... *No*.....)

7. Belgrade is the capital of Yugoslavia. (*Yes*..... *No*.....)

8. The Panama Canal is almost due south of Charleston, S. C. (*Yes*..... *No*.....)

9. England's River Thames empties into the English Channel. (*Yes*..... *No*.....)

10. A banker has been called in to head the new "stop-gap" NRA. (*Yes*..... *No*.....)

[The Correct Answers, With Details, Will Be Found Among the Advertisements]

4 Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Saar (Z. A. D.)—*Zahr* (*a* as in arm).

Belle Fourche (Z. A. D.)—The north fork of the Cheyenne River is pronounced *Bel'* (short *e*) *Foorsh'* (*oo* as in food).

Peloubet ("Librarian")—In America, usage has established the pronunciation of *Peh-loo'-bet* (each *e* short, *oo* as in food).

Le Heraut ("Librarian")—*Le* (*e* obscured as in maker) *Ay'-ro* (long *a*, *o* as in obey).

If in doubt, ask for "the French Herald."

"The public is (or are) cordially invited" (D. C.)—Whenever the word "public" is used in the sense of "the general or collective body of people in a nation, state, or community," the concept is singular, and the word is followed by a singular verb. On the other hand, when the concept is plural, as, "the individual members of a community," the word should be followed by a plural verb.

In America, more than in England, perhaps, "the public is cordially invited" is the common and accepted expression.

Note that when a relative pronoun is used to refer to "public," it is frequently necessary to construe "public" as plural, so that there may be no ambiguity resulting from a singular pronoun. For example: "We should catch the public by the ear and hold them." "It" might refer either to "ear" or "public."

Daily Features

Mr. Scroggins

Levi, the Submarine

Reported for The Christian Science Monitor by George L. Moore.

THERE was an amber flood of sunset over the Public Garden. The green grass and the green leaves were hushed as though ready for sleep. On the shore of the lagoon, in the peace of the evening Roger Scroggins stood in thought. Below where he stood on the bank, Weeda, a little girl friend, was trying to make a toy boat go through the water. She dragged it with a string. It tipped and wet the sail. She pushed it with her small hands. The bow of the boat dipped and tipped.

Scroggins noticed a tiny series of bubbles just ahead of the toy boat. He cupped his hands and shouted, "Levi." The water parted and out came the small, pert head of Levi, the orphan turtle.

"Come out," said the squirrel. Levi swam in his most leisurely manner to the shore and crawled out.

"This, my Levi," said Scroppins, "is Weeda, an old, but young, friend."

Levi haised his small head and in his bravest tones, small though they be, said, "What are you doing?"

Weeda said she was trying to make her small boat go through the water.

Levi said that he had seen the bottom of the boat, from beneath.

Weeda was so astonished that she opened her eyes wider than they ever have been opened before except when she first met and talked with Mr. Scroggins. "You did?" she said.

Levi repeated that he "had," not "did." Weeda blushed and said that Levi was probably right and that she should have said "had," probably, though she wasn't sure; but that when she started to say "had," it didn't sound right, so she changed it to "did."

Levi nodded. "Put your boat in the water and leave it alone," he said to Weeda. Weeda did, and then Levi slid into the water and swam under the boat. And then the most remarkable thing happened. The little boat which Weeda had been unable to make go properly, sailed smoothly, if slowly, through the water, moved apparently by some magic force. Weeda's eyes were saucers. Scroggins' eyes were nearly as big. He took off his hat and leaned on his cane.

"Why is it doing it?" she said.

Scroggins waved his cane around his head.

"I know," he said. "Levi swam underneath and he's moving it through the water for you." As though in answer, Levi's head appeared just ahead of the moving boat and he waggled it.

Weeda was beside herself with excitement. "Tell him to bring it back. It's late and I must be home. But I want to bring lots of people to see him do it tomorrow."

Scroggins cupped his hands and shouted, "Levi." The boat turned about and came to shore. Levi swam out from beneath it.

"Levi, you're wonderful," said Weeda. "How did you do it?"

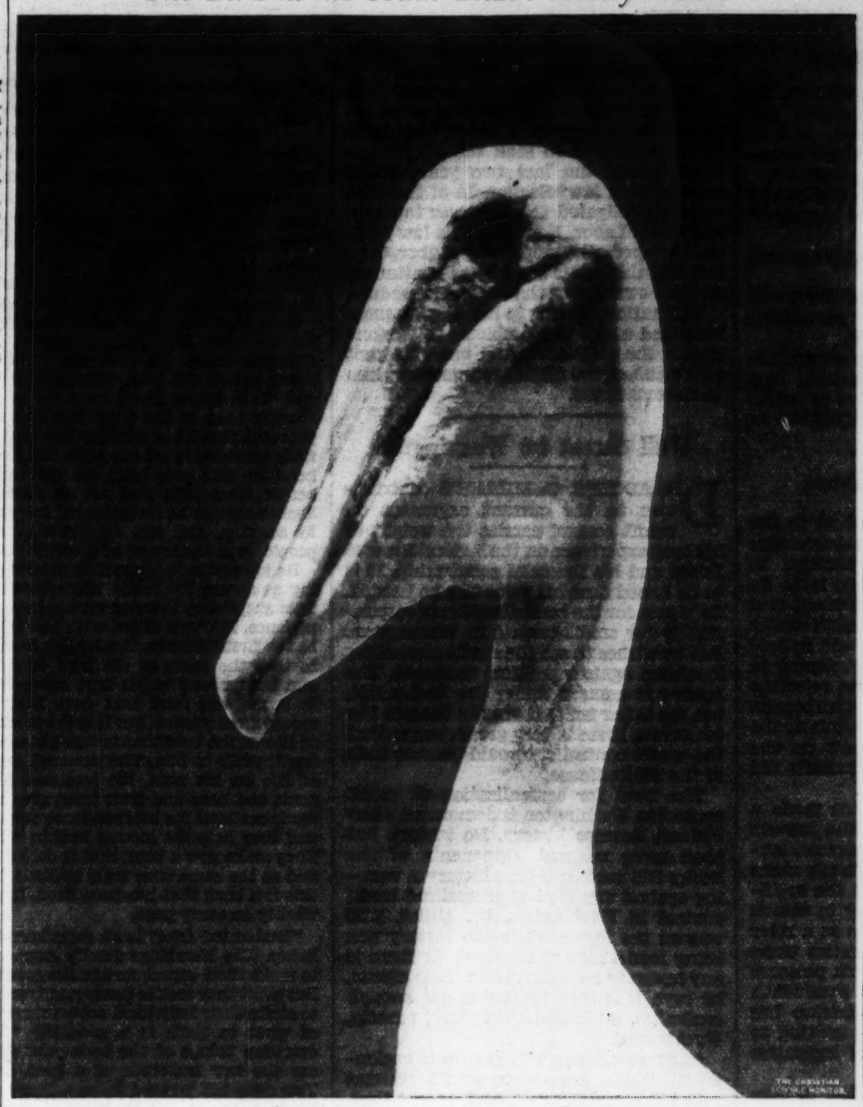
"I swam and pushed the bottom of it with my back," he said modestly.

"Why, Levi," said Weeda. "You're a—why—you're a—SUBMARINE."

Scroggins nodded gravely. Levi slid back into the water and Weeda went home through the amber and green garden.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor
"What Is Doing It?"

The Bird in the South That's Mostly Mouth



This Young Pelican Has a Smile That Won't Come Off, as Richard B. Hoit, of Miami, Fla., Proves With This Interesting Contribution to the Monitor Camera Club.

VOCATIONS

(Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.)

Beauty Parlor for Dogs

WHEN an old bathtub was being discarded to make room for a new one in the home of twin boys, they begged to keep it so they could put it in their basement to use when they washed their wire-haired terrier. Then the idea came to them that they might make some extra cash by washing and clipping and combing dogs for other people.

They set up the tub on the floor, ran a hose from the laundry faucets, and connected a hose from the tub to the floor drain. They placed various dog "toilet articles" neatly on a shelf, and had some brushes, old towels, and other things assembled necessary for their work. When the neighborhood dog owners got cards announcing the opening of a "dog beauty parlor" their curiosity led them to investigate; and their interest after they saw the outlay made them ready patrons for the twins' work.—B. R. L.

Brevities

Detroit Free Press: Cutting prices sometimes prevents cutting melons.

Great Bend (Kan.) Tribune: The modern girl adores spinning wheels, but she wants four of them and a spare.

Quotation for Today

WHAT others say of me matters little; what I myself say and do matters much.

—ELBERT HUBBARD

Daily Anecdote

Bare-Faced Reply

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN THE days when a beard was considered one of the chief adornments of the masculine face, Philip I of Spain dispatched the young Constable de Castile to Rome to congratulate Sixtus the Sixth on his elevation. But the young constable was without a beard.

"What is the meaning of this?" cried Sixtus, drawing himself up haughtily. "Are there so few men in Spain that their King sends me one without a beard!"

"Sir," replied the proud Spaniard with dignified courtesy, "if His Majesty possessed the least idea that you imagined merit lay in a beard, he would have deputed a goat to wait upon you, not a gentleman!"

FACTS *about the* BIBLE

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

The Ninth Month, "Chisleu"

THE ninth month of the Jewish ecclesiastical year was called by the Hebrews "Chisleu," a Babylonian word of uncertain meaning, which is specifically mentioned in two Bible passages.

It was during "the month Chisleu" (which includes a part of the period covered by our November and December) that Nehemiah first heard, through one of the members of his family, of the dire distress of the people of Jerusalem (Neh. 1:1), a distress which he was later enabled to alleviate in no small measure (cf. Neh. 2:18; 5:11-19; etc.). Moreover, is was "in Chisleu" (Zech. 7:1) that the prophet Zechariah was inspired to call upon the people of Jerusalem not to lay too much stress upon the ritual of fasting (verses 5 and 6); while at the same time, or a little later, he pointed out the primary importance of "truth and peace" (8:16).

The "feast of the Dedication" (John 10:22) was held toward the close of this same month Chisleu.

Convenient for Mother

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Dallas, Tex.

A FAMILY on a Kansas prairie farm was having a problem in getting an adequate water supply. Several wells had been dug at various points on the farm, but they afforded only a scant supply, and the water was quite hard. Being far from the house, they were also inconvenient for the mother of the little family. Neighbors had contended that a well dug near the house where she had wanted it would never get deep enough to reach water.

However, this mother did not despair, although it was agreed that no more time nor money should be spent on wells.

At this time a stranger walking through the country came to this farm seeking work. The family had no money to pay for work, and at that particular season they had little work. So great was his need, however, he offered to do anything they might suggest in order to have shelter and food. The father and mother decided that they could share what they had with the stranger, and that he could find something about the place that he might do.

Quickly observing the distance water had to be carried for household use, the stranger asked if he might, as his first expression of gratitude, dig a well handy for the home; and he was given permission to do it if he saw fit. So the well was begun exactly where the housewife and mother thought it would be most convenient for the home—this being the one and only consideration.

To the surprise of almost the whole community, a good well of cold, soft water was found. Though the depth was not great, the supply was so abundant that for many years no limit to its outflow was known. In long dry seasons in addition to household needs, it was called upon for stock-watering for the farm, and many neighbors hauled water away in barrels when their own wells became low or gave out.

Not only was this well a joy to the family, but it taught a big lesson. The father in expressing gratitude anew for it, long after the family had become settled in another state, said, "Wherever we have lived after that, we have always had a fine well of good water—and convenient for mother, too."

In Lighter Vein

Modern Lady

Hubby (to wife, who has just answered telephone): "Who was it, dear?"

Wifey: "Our washerwoman. She'll be two hours late; she's having trouble with her carburetor."—*Grit.*

Something in Common

Guide: "This castle has stood for 600 years. Not a stone has been touched, nothing altered, nothing replaced."

Visitor: "Um, they must have the same landlord we have."—*Chaser.*

Irreducible Minimum

"Johnnie," asked his mother, "what is all that noise on the back porch?"

"Mother, there's a thousand cats out there," said Johnnie, after a survey.

"Johnnie, you shouldn't exaggerate so. Now, how many are there?"

"There's five hundred, anyway."

"Are you sure?"

"Well, there's fifty."

"Johnnie, did you count them?"

"Well, there's our cat and Thompson's, and I won't come down another cat."—*American Boy.*

Shape of Meteor Is Studied For Flights in Stratosphere

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., June 26 (AP)—A new kind of streamlining, copied from the meteors, that man may adopt when he flies the stratosphere, was outlined to the American Association for the Advancement of Science today.

The lens, instead of the fish, is the shape of stratosphere streamlining. And the lens flies broadside on, just the opposite of anything which travels in air or water.

These meteoric streamline principles were pointed out by Prof. H. H. Nininger, director of the Colorado Museum of Natural History, Denver.

He reported studies of the shapes of 6000 meteors picked up after their fall to earth. Nearly 5000 were stony material, the others mainly iron.

Broadside On

But almost all had the same conformation—the flow lines of their melting showing that they had traveled broadside on. Not one in 100 had the tapering tail of present style steamlines.

In the unbelievably thin atmosphere where they did most of their earthly flight 30 to 70 miles above the surface, they presented their broadest side and never twisted thereafter.

"Without question," he said, "here is a field which should prove a fruitful source of information on questions of aerodynamics and ballistics. Thus engineers who are concerned with the problem of stratosphere transportation would doubtless find much to interest them in the study of meteorites which have survived flight through the upper atmosphere."

New Red Ray

A new red ray which is just beyond the edge of visibility to human eyes, and plays a big role in plant life, was described by E. D. McAlister of the Smithsonian Institution, Washington.

The ray is 7600 angstrom units, meaning a wave length that is just about between red light and heat. The sun and tungsten lamps emit a lot of it.

It inhibits the germination of seeds which are sensitive to light. This sensitivity covers the long known fact that some seeds germinate best in the dark, others best in the light. The latter kind are stopped by the new red ray.

Just below this ray, that is in shorter light waves, of more easily visible red and the yellow colors, is a band of light rays which have the main part in causing growth of plants in sunlight.

Dr. McAlister explained that it has been previously known that some sort of light longer than this life-giving band seemed to be rather useless.

These studies, he said, are expected to have practical uses in the selection of light for plants. In nature this and all the other inhibiting rays are overbalanced by the red-yellow rays causing growth.

Old Earth Is Declared Getting Hotter All the Time

LOS ANGELES, June 26 (AP)—The earth is getting hotter all the time. Some day it may take its place among the stars.

That was the picture presented last night by one of the world's famous geologists, Dr. Bailey Willis, president of the Pacific division, American Association for the Advancement of Science.

"The Living Globe" was the title of his presidential address before the nineteenth annual convention of the Pacific division.

Tiny atoms, whose energies modern physicists say exceed the greatest force which mankind ever envisioned, are making the earth hotter and hotter, within, he said.

Half the earth, the central core, 4000 miles in diameter, consists of heavy elements such as iron, nickel, the precious metals and radium, heated to a temperature of many thousand degrees.

"This heat is far beyond that at which any substance can remain solid, unless the enormous pressure of two to three million atmospheres kept it from melting," he said.

Lawyer Convicted As Dillinger Aid

CHICAGO, June 26 (AP)—Louis P. Piquett—target No. 1 in the Government's efforts to exterminate "lawyer-criminals"—was speedily convicted yesterday of harboring Homer Van Meter, machine gunner of the Dillinger mob. A federal court jury deliberated a little more than an hour before reaching a verdict.

Judge Philip L. Suulivan deferred passing sentence until arguments on a motion for a new trial are heard Thursday.

Facing a maximum prison term of two years and a fine of $10,000, Piquett received the verdict without a trace of emotion.

Assistant United States Attorney General Brien McMahon said:

"The move to eliminate the lawyer-criminal from society has received great impetus by this verdict."

Piquett was the first member of the bar to be convicted of violation of a 1934 law designed to penalize persons who extend extralegal aid to public enemies. Several physicians and other persons have already been imprisoned for harboring the Dillinger mobsters.

'The Monitor Views the News'

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these newscasts. A complete list will appear on the first Friday of each month. These newscasts are prepared by The Christian Science Monitor and released through the Committee on Publication. All times are local.

New Stations

Alabama

Muscle Shoals—Week days, no regular time assigned, WNRA, 1420kc.

Canada

Ontario

North Bay—Week days, no regular time assigned, CFCH, 930kc.

Change in Schedule

Hawaii

Honolulu—Tuesdays and Fridays, 9:45 p. m., KGMB, 1320kc.

Discontinued

Indiana

Terre Haute—Week days, no regular time assigned, WBOW, 1310kc.

Slemp Wins $13,333

NEW YORK, June 26 (AP)—C. Bascom Slemp, secretary of President Coolidge, won a judgment June 24 for $13,333 against Claudius H. Huston, former Republican National Committee chairman. Huston did not answer the suit of the former Republican committeeman from Virginia for $10,000 and interest for expenses in the 1929 Virginia campaign.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*The Tree Is as Real as the Indians*

By LE PELLEY

TELL MARMADUKE TO DUCK DOWN
WHAT FOR ?
DUCK DOWN, MARMADUKE
WHAT FOR ??? WE'RE SURROUNDED BY TWO THOUSAND INDIANS — THAT'S WHAT FOR !!
HMMM
THE INDIANS WILL SEE YOU, MARMADUKE! WHY DON'T YOU DUCK DOWN !
I DO NOT HAVE TO "DUCK DOWN"—
I AM HIDING BEHIND A TREE
OH
OH
LEP

The Adventures of Waddles —*The Mountains and the Sea Call*

By THE HAGERS

OUR FOLDERS SHOWED US MANY WAYS OF SPENDING OUR VACATION DAYS.
TED CHOSE A SPOT DOWN BY THE SEA; A MOUNTAIN CLIMB APPEALED TO ME.
BUT T. FITZ-MAURICE SAID, IN SHORT, THAT HE PREFERRED SOME SWELL RESORT.
"LET'S TRY ALL THREE. PERHAPS IT'S WISE," I QUACKED, "FOR US TO COMPROMISE!"
(TO BE CONTINUED)

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 26, 1935 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

Advanced Mathematics

PROBLEM—To add: "No country, no Empire, has a greater desire for peace, has worked harder, and is working harder for peace than our country and our Empire."—*Stanley Baldwin.*

Plus: "This Government, like the French people, is profoundly attached to peace."—*Pierre-Etienne Flandin.*

Plus: "What could I wish but peace and quiet?"—*Adolf Hitler.*

Plus: "The greatest need of the world today is the assurance of permanent peace."—*Franklin D. Roosevelt.*

And to obtain the following result (reported by the League of Nations' new Armaments Year Book): Cost of world armaments increases by $500,000,000 in 1934.

Stop, Look, and Listen

THE United States will not go to the dogs even should the Administration jam the new tax bill through to enactment this week. Nothing is to be gained by taking on the excitement and extremism of share-the-wealth-today zealots. But the whole country will be better off if the revolt already developing in Congress results in an absolute rejection of this hasty action. The legislative branch now has an opportunity to administer the same kind of wholesome check on the Executive that the judicial branch did with the NRA decision.

We believe the President has made a worse blunder here than in the famous cancellation of air-mail contracts, another overhasty move. For certainly there is no emergency here, except the artificial one created by attempting to attach a whole new taxation program as a rider on the bill to continue the excise taxes which expire June 30. And this pressure comes at a time when the President's impatience with the NRA decision has opened him to the charge of seeking to override both the judicial and legislative branches of the Government.

This newspaper has been slow to take alarm at the cry of "dictatorship," usually raised by partisans, over the leadership exerted by the Executive during the last two years. It has feared presidential leadership much less than the pressure politics which seeks to make Congress a rubber stamp for special interests or organized minorities. It has felt that constitutionally Mr. Roosevelt was less irregular than President Hoover when he obtained virtual ratification of the German moratorium through the informal consent of leaders of Congress but without even a special session. But this drive for the new tax program has a peculiarly unpleasant character.

The effect is created both by the circumstance that the measure has wide political implications—forestalling Huey Long, *et al.*—and by the nature of the bill itself. We believe the President is sincerely convinced of the need to break up huge accumulations of wealth and lessen their control of government. The purpose is in line with his general philosophy. And certainly in so far as heavy but wisely devised federal inheritance taxes are concerned this newspaper agrees.

But taxation, particularly taxation aimed at social ends, is one of the most complicated matters lawmakers have to deal with. What if the Treasury has been studying the problem for months? We are not yet ready to have the laws made by the Treasury. What if a bad law could be changed next year? These kinds of taxes can do much damage in a year.

An even stronger reason for not rushing this type of legislation is the same danger of one class or group controlling government which is given as a reason for attempting to reduce the power of wealth. In one sense this program is class legislation. Part of it has a sound, ability-to-pay basis; but the pressure for speed is tainted by a "soak-the-rich" ballyhoo. The portion of the population which expects to have its taxes lightened relatively is undoubtedly a majority. But probably there is a majority of dark-haired people in the country. Does anyone propose for that reason to "soak" the blonds?

The President would do well to recognize that he has made a mistake in opening the way to pressure politics—indeed pressure politics in a hurry—and hold this tax program for decent consideration.

"Striking Out" Strikes

AMERICA should be encouraged by the readiness with which threatening storm clouds have recently been dissipated on the Labor front. The street car strike in Omaha, Nebraska, has been settled by arbitration. The Toledo electrical workers have agreed to resume work while arbiters are presiding over their demands for wage increases. A predicted general strike in South Bend, Indiana, was averted at the zero hour when employees accepted the peace overtures of the Oliver Farm Equipment Company. The most dangerous appearing strike—that of the entire bituminous coal industry—has yielded to the President's efforts for a truce. There are several minor strikes, however, heading in the wrong direction.

The consistency with which these other strikes have been turned into nonviolent channels cannot be ascribed entirely to inadvertent fortune. Employer and employee alike have shown considerable willingness to compromise, as have public officials to play the part of mediator.

Is it not possible that the various parties in these labor disputes have come together more speedily because they have been habituated to seek the conference table during the last two years under constraint of law? Section 7A of the NRA virtually obligated the employer to negotiate with Labor. Now that this law is, at least temporarily, inoperative, Labor, Capital and the public seem to be continuing of their own choice the orderly procedure.

The nation appears to have grown more informed about the problems of workers during the depression and more tolerant as a result of the official recognition given to Labor's cause.

Wall Street or Washington

DR. ADOLPH C. MILLER'S contribution to the current argument on credit control carries the weight of his long experience on the Federal Reserve Board and his financial scholarship. It is to be hoped that his voice will be heeded. He pleads for the centralization of responsibility for credit control in Washington. But he wishes to see the credit controllers insulated against political influence. The former is assured under the Eccles Bill, but the latter isn't; if the bill became law tomorrow, there is very great danger that the credit controllers would become tools of the White House.

The need for centralization of credit control in Washington is demonstrated by Federal Reserve history. No history has been more misused. Opponents of the Eccles Bill read into that history a warning against any kind of centralized credit control in Washington, Dr. Miller, who was on the inside while the history was being made, puts them right. If there is any lesson to be drawn from those events, he says, it is that there was *not enough centralization in the right place, namely, Washington.*

At present the credit system is regionalized. There are twelve credit systems called Reserve districts; and, except for a shadowy control from the Federal Reserve Board in Washington, they are more or less autonomous. But during the '20's the influence of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York was dominant. On May 3 this newspaper wrote, "The experience of the '20's showed that it [regional autonomy] meant almost nothing. In that period the so-called regional Federal Reserve System slipped under New York's control." Dr. Miller supports that conclusion when he says, "The incontrovertible fact is that during this period the leadership of the Federal Reserve System rested with the Federal Reserve Bank of New York."

That that leadership was inimical to the public interest has been suggested many times in the Monitor. The Federal Reserve Board tried to persuade the New York Federal Reserve Bank to take action against Wall Street speculation. It was not successful. New York resisted the board's request to take "direct action" among member banks, which, together with the great industries, were lending money to speculative borrowers. Whether that would have been effective in stopping speculation is beside the point. What is important is that the action would have marked an effort to cope with a situation rapidly getting out of hand. Action was inhibited by divided responsibility.

Under a regional system it is inevitable that New York should suck control unto itself. But such a location is against the public interest. As Dr. Miller says, "The supercharged atmosphere of the country's great financial and speculative center is not one which can be said to be conducive to sustained detachment of mind and interest, or to a clear perspective with regard to current developments and their implications when the tempo is as swift as it was at this period of optimism gone wild and cupidity gone drunk."

New York Not Impotent

IT IS of importance to the nation generally that Governor Lehman of New York has determined to push forward the vice and racket investigation in New York City. After weeks of analyzing all the evidence gathered by the first grand jury, the Governor has decided that a special prosecutor should be appointed and other steps taken to set up machinery for an exhaustive inquiry.

It would have been extremely disheartening to forces of reform and civic betterment everywhere if this pursuit of crime had terminated in political dissension as it threatened to do. Such an abortive outcome could not but react harmfully. So much effort had gone into the initiating of the inquiry in the first place; so much effort had gone into the accumulation of evidence. Had these efforts gone for naught, this whole endeavor would have resembled the labor of Sisyphus, whose stone ever rolled backward as the top of the hill was reached.

Not only would abandonment of the inquiry have discouraged seekers for reform; it would have proved contrastingly encouraging to the underworld. Certainly the tsars of vice and racketeering could have laughed up their unscathed sleeves, had the forces of law and order been unable to form even a pursuit party. But political differences have been laid aside. With Governor Lehman and Mayor LaGuardia both behind it, this investigation should be no laughing matter.

Rural Enchantment

Book News of the Day

GOVE HAMBIDGE'S ENCHANTED ACRE (New York: McGraw Hill. $2.50) marks a cycle of evolution in the city man's view of country living. In the time of the first Roosevelt the sentimental illusion of back-to-the-land was epitomized in a book called "Three Acres and Liberty." Now not many can find liberty on three acres. Many who tried it merely exchanged the confinement of city desk for the limitations of subsistence farming.

Gove Hambidge does not claim liberty for his acre, but enchantment—a far different thing. He does not expect a living out of the land, though it helps, and "it is better to be hard up in the country than in the city." But it is the peaceful rhythm of country life that he finds enchanting on his acre. His livelihood he still gets from his writing as before. He admits that not all kinds of livelihoods can be transplanted from city to country. And not all kinds of city people have the knack of country living.

He is skeptical about subsistence farming as a cure for urban unemployment. This skepticism is based on his own experience. He "was bitten with bee fever" in the first instance. But he has learned to take the tasks of the land as relief and background to his true occupation. It is not the land that gave him his escape from routine, but it is the serenity of life on the land that makes his escape worth while to him. The seasonal round of life on his acre, his bees and milk goats and hens and fruit trees, give him much material for his free-lance writing, and they help the income in thin times. They make now a book that is delightful and at the same time truly realistic. For this is a book that has been lived. It has vitality on every page.

"Enchanted Acre" is an experiment in living. The Hambidge family happened to make their experiment in the country. But what they seek is peace and freedom to strike their individual roots into a soil of what to them is a good life. "The everyday things of the back-yard farm are the raw materials of a good life." This does not pretend to be a handbook on farming, but it is actually a very practical introduction to country living, full of many useful facts and of the matured wisdom of one who has learned by seeking.

"To the question, 'Can I give up my job and move to the country and make a living?' the answer in most cases must be 'No.' . . . The nub of the matter, if one would live frugally in the country, is to get cheap land and no more of that than would be needed and used. . . . But this means being away from conveniences. . . ."

Their own farm home, on the northern edge of Westchester County, New York, costs $22.50 a month for taxes, fuel and upkeep. "One should not think to solve the economic problem by living on the land." But it helps, as his beekeeping accounts show. For the Hambidges it was "a nostalgia for farming and the things of the farm." Their farm is first of all a home and they feel free to drop the farming any time. But on this little patch of land where life revolves with the cycle of the seasons' tasks, "life has the quality of enchantment even while it is being lived. It is the best life for children. . . . There is much enchantment to be found even on one acre."

L. M. L.

Defining Free Speech

This newspaper is not responsible for facts or opinions in letters from its readers.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

A great deal has been said in the press and periodicals about the constitutional guarantee of "free speech and free press," and much of the discussion has been inaccurate, because of a lack of understanding of the actual meaning of the phrase so glibly used.

The Supreme Court of the United States settled the question by defining the rights of citizens under the guarantee of the Constitution in the case of Gitlow vs. People of the State of New York (268 U. S., p. p. 651-677).

The opinion was given by Justice Sanborn and concurred in by seven of the nine justices, and reads, in part as follows:

"It is a fundamental principle, long established, that the freedom of speech and of the press which is secured by the Constitution does not confer an absolute right to speak or publish, without responsibility, whatever one may choose, or an unrestricted or unbridled license that gives immunity for every possible use of language and prevents the punishment of those who abuse this freedom.

"That a state in the exercise of its police power may punish those who abuse this freedom by utterances inimical to public welfare, tending to corrupt public morals, incite to crime, or disturb the public peace, is not open to question. And yet, for more imperative reasons, a state may punish utterances endangering the foundations of organized government and threatening its overthrow by unlawful means. These imperil its own existence as a constitutional state.

"Freedom of speech and press does not protect disturbances to the public peace or the attempt to subvert the Government. It does not protect publications or teachings which tend to subvert or imperil the Government or to impede or hinder it in the performance of its governmental duties. It does not protect publications prompting the overthrow of government by force; the punishment of those who publish articles which tend to destroy organized society being essential to the security of freedom and the stability of the state. And a state may penalize utterances which openly advocate the overthrow of the representative and constitutional form of government of the United States and of the several states, by violence or other unlawful means. In short, this freedom does not deprive a state of the primary and essential right of self-preservation; which, so long as human governments endure, they cannot be denied. . . .

"It cannot be said that the state is acting arbitrarily or unreasonably when in the exercise of its judgment as to the measures necessary to protect the public peace and safety, it seeks to extinguish the spark without waiting until it has kindled the flame or blazed into the conflagration. . . .

"It was not necessary, within the meaning of the statute, that the defendant should have advocated some definite or immediate act or acts of violence, force or unlawfulness. It was sufficient if such acts were advocated in general terms; and it was not essential that their immediate execution should have been advocated. . . ."

"Free speech," as guaranteed by the Constitution, does not absolve the speaker or writer from a definite sense of personal responsibility.

F. P. F.

St. Petersburgh, Fla.

Who Depends on Whom?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I enjoyed the editorial in the Monitor headed "Not by Bread Only."

In the matter of whom successful business must serve between the production of dividends and the production of goods as brought out in a statement by Mr. W. J. Cameron, it is important to consider the thought of business serving its employees, who are and always have been and always will be its most important customers.

Is it not true that capital depends on volume of business for a profitable return? Volume of business depends on mass buying power, which in turn depends on higher diversified mass wages. And higher employee wages depend on what?—on the willingness of business and capital to serve its best friend and only big customer, the employee consumer.

So it's up to big business capital to forget itself for a while and devote profits to uplifting employees' wages, even if it means no dividends to capital until mass buying power is strong and well enough to serve again.

E. S. BRINK

Chicago.

"Streamlining Grade Crossings"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Your recent editorial, "Streamlining Grade Crossings," did not mention one very important feature connected with grade crossing elimination. The very important feature is increased taxation resulting from increased value due to elimination of grade crossings.

Many railroads hesitate to eliminate grade crossings for just this reason alone. I think that railroads should be encouraged in the work by having all improvements, made by state laws, tax exempt. This would stimulate the necessary work.

A READER

Brooklyn, N. Y.

"What's Your Hurry, Mr. President?"

Sermons in Stones

THE murmur of voices round the village pump sounded unusually animated through the summer twilight. And though that rusty old relic may have lost prestige, yet the atmosphere pervading it is still as potent in loosening tongues as a Friday evening mothers' meeting.

While the chestnut trees dripped through the heavy, damp after-thunder air, a strange tale circulating in the village about young Bert, pig boy at Mr. Master's farm, was being discussed.

Bert was said to have been seen pedaling home one sunset in most surprising circumstances. If it hadn't been for his cycle he might have been mistaken for a Roman gladiator returning triumphant from the games. Balancing perilously, he shouldered a ten-foot pole with ornate blue spike and gilded crown attached. Round his neck was a garland of artificial flowers and draped about his machine were quantities of flowing bunting.

* * *

"'ullo, Bert, What you bin up to?" called out an astonished villager.

"Bin up t' London helpin' meself to street decorations, now Jubilee's over," answered Bert. "Doin' nowt but get even wi' town folk wot comes week ends an' pinches bluebells from countryside," he added defiantly.

At least that was how the story went. There were some of those gathered round the pump, however, inclined to disbelieve it. More likely, they thought Bert had been boasting before an admiring audience of what he would like to have done. And a good notion can soon take on the semblance of fact in rural places where notable events occur seldom.

"Eh! But there's a tidy bit of truth in what Bert said—if 'e 'ad said it," Plowman Jim was declaring as I joined the circle. "We don't allus get fair deal from town folk."

"Papers says Government's reckonin' whether we farmers is worth all these subsidies," he continued. "But what oi sez is what 'ud 'appen if we wus to let countryside go to seed?"

* * *

Jim was right. A day of reckoning is being held for British agriculture. A government commission has been investigating the finances of the subsidized beet sugar industry. It has declared it uneconomic and recommended its abandonment. The taxpayers are being told that supporting home agriculture costs them some £28,000,000 annually. Wheat subsidy, milk board, potato board, bacon board, cattle fund, egg marketing scheme, and other marketing organizations account for most of this.

The urban dweller can see little return for all the money poured on the land. The housewife with her shopping basket has to pay higher prices. She is urged to buy English eggs, but finds it hard to be patriotic when she can obtain three foreign eggs for the price of two marked with the "home produce" stamp.

In eulogies on the Government's achievements, politicians enumerate the measures taken to secure a fair return on the produce of the land. But despite all this that strange ogre, the grousing farmer, still appears in the news.

"An' now oi 'ears people is askin' if we farmers deserves th' dole," old "Jarge," cowman for thirty-odd years, was indignantly telling his pump-side audience.

Hitherto there has been no unemployment relief for land workers. But now they are being brought into line with other forms of labor.

* * *

What then can be done with farming? Can the land be left to stand or fall on its own?

Quite apart from the vital political and economic questions of employment and of how much food should be home grown, the fact that the countryside is the nation's garden answers these questions. As Jim had been pointing out, there would be a fine outcry if it was all allowed to go to seed.

No house owner, whether his property consists of a suburban back garden or extends to an estate of thousands of acres, can afford to let the grass grow long and coarse, soil unturned and sour, and hedges untrimmed. If he does there is promptly a deterioration in value.

And today the land is becoming more and more the garden of the people—the town dwellers, who work in offices all the week and spill themselves into leafy lanes, cool woods and scented meadows at week ends. Ever-widening roads carry them in growing streams of motorcars farther and farther away from the cities.

They trickle in among the blaze of fruit blossom in Kent, proverbial "Garden of England," they lose themselves in Surrey's woodlands and help themselves to the bluebells that our Bert was talking about. (Not that Bert really minds a bunch or two being taken home, except that he feels that they droop too soon to be much use as cut flowers.)

All these benefits, however, must be paid for. It is to be hoped that the day is near at hand when agriculture will once again flourish without assistance. Meanwhile, the account must be met and the best recompense would seem to be a fuller realization of the "invisible assets" of this national gardening. Their number is legion.

P. L.

The Wide Horizon

Japan's Protracted "Emergency"

By William Henry Chamberlin

JAPANESE military and naval leaders, especially when the question of appropriations for the needs of the fighting services is under consideration, like to use the word *hijoji*, or emergency, as descriptive of Japan's present position. And an "emergency" atmosphere has unmistakably prevailed in Japan since the occupation of Manchuria in the autumn of 1931.

If one looks back over this period it would seem that the high point of tension, internationally and internally, was reached in the first half of 1932. This was the time of the fighting in Shanghai, which involved far graver possibilities of international complications than the operations in Manchuria, and of a rapid succession of terrorist acts in Japan itself.

Extremist fanatics assassinated a former Finance Minister, Mr. Inouye, the head of the powerful Mitsui concern, Baron Takuma Dan, and, finally, the Premier, Mr. Inukai. There was an unsuccessful bomb attack by a Korean against the Emperor; and a Korean revolutionary in Shanghai inflicted death and injuries on a number of prominent Japanese, including the Minister to China, Mr. Mamoru Shigemitsu.

* * *

Clearcut decisions are not in the nature or in the tradition of the East, and there have been rises as well as falls in the curve of national temperature since 1932. But on the whole there has been some relaxation of the tension, both international and domestic. There has been progress in reasserting the authority of the senior army and navy officers and in curbing the hot-headed zeal of the younger officers. Violent acts by extreme self-styled patriots, motivated by a curious combination of supernationalism and social radicalism, have not ceased altogether, but they have become less numerous and less formidable.

The disappearance of the outspoken and colorful General Araki from the War Ministry and of Count Uchida from the Foreign Ministry has made for greater moderation in speech and action. Mr. Koki Hirota, the present Foreign Minister, has brought about a perceptible easing of the strain which characterized Soviet-Japanese relations for several years. It is not so certain whether he will be able to restrain the aggressive tendencies of some of the Japanese military authorities in regard to China, where no effective resistance is to be anticipated. But Mr. Hirota's diplomacy is as moderate and restrained as present Japanese conditions permit.

* * *

There are still not infrequent ebullitions of nationalist heresy-hunting, as in the proscription of the works of Dr. Tatsukichi Minobe, the well-known professor of jurisprudence, who put forward the theory that the Emperor was bound by certain constitutional obligations. But it is noteworthy that the campaign against Dr. Minobe fell short of one of its main objects: the displacement of Baron Kitokuro Ikki, the liberal President of the important Privy Council.

The superheated "emergency" psychology still persists. But it can scarcely last forever. The fate of the boy who cried "wolf" too often may overtake statesmen who overwork the idea of "national emergency." Barring a sudden and spectacular turn for the worse in Japan's international relations, which would rally the country on the issue of patriotic solidarity, it would seem not unreasonable to anticipate that various factors, including the pressure of financial stringency, will give added weight to the counsels of caution and moderation in Japan in a not too distant future.

Mirror of Opinion

The University and Democracy

IT IS a notorious fact that America attracts to public service too small a proportion of the best capacity of the nation. In no field is the divorce of education and daily life so striking as in politics and public administration. For one hundred years we have slumbered in a peaceful trust that free government is the ultimate remedy of our social ills. Suddenly we awake to the instability of cherished institutions. Democracy, we are told, is a debating society, officered by the corrupt and incompetent, to be tolerated perhaps when the tasks of government were few and simple but inadequate for a complex industrial age.

The constitutional fathers had no illusions about democracy. They knew that it had failed before in the world's history, and could easily fail again. They knew that enlightenment was the only sound basis of popular government. And so, in the words of one colonial charter, they formed "educational establishments for the instruction of youth in the learned and foreign languages, the useful arts, sciences and literature" that the blessings of liberty might endure.

Today, government is the major industry. Nor is the need for broad statesmanship confined to public office. More and more is business being affected with a public responsibility. The concept of statesmen has been extended to cover leaders of the business world. Knowledge of public affairs, public opinion and administration has become a prime necessity for leadership in any field. The time is past due for a return to the earlier relationship of education and the state, by integrating our colleges and universities with public service in government and business.—*President Dodds, in an address delivered to Princeton National Alumni Association.*

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Weekly Magazine Section

A SURVEY OF WORLD AFFAIRS

BOOK REVIEWS

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BOSTON, JUNE 26, 1935

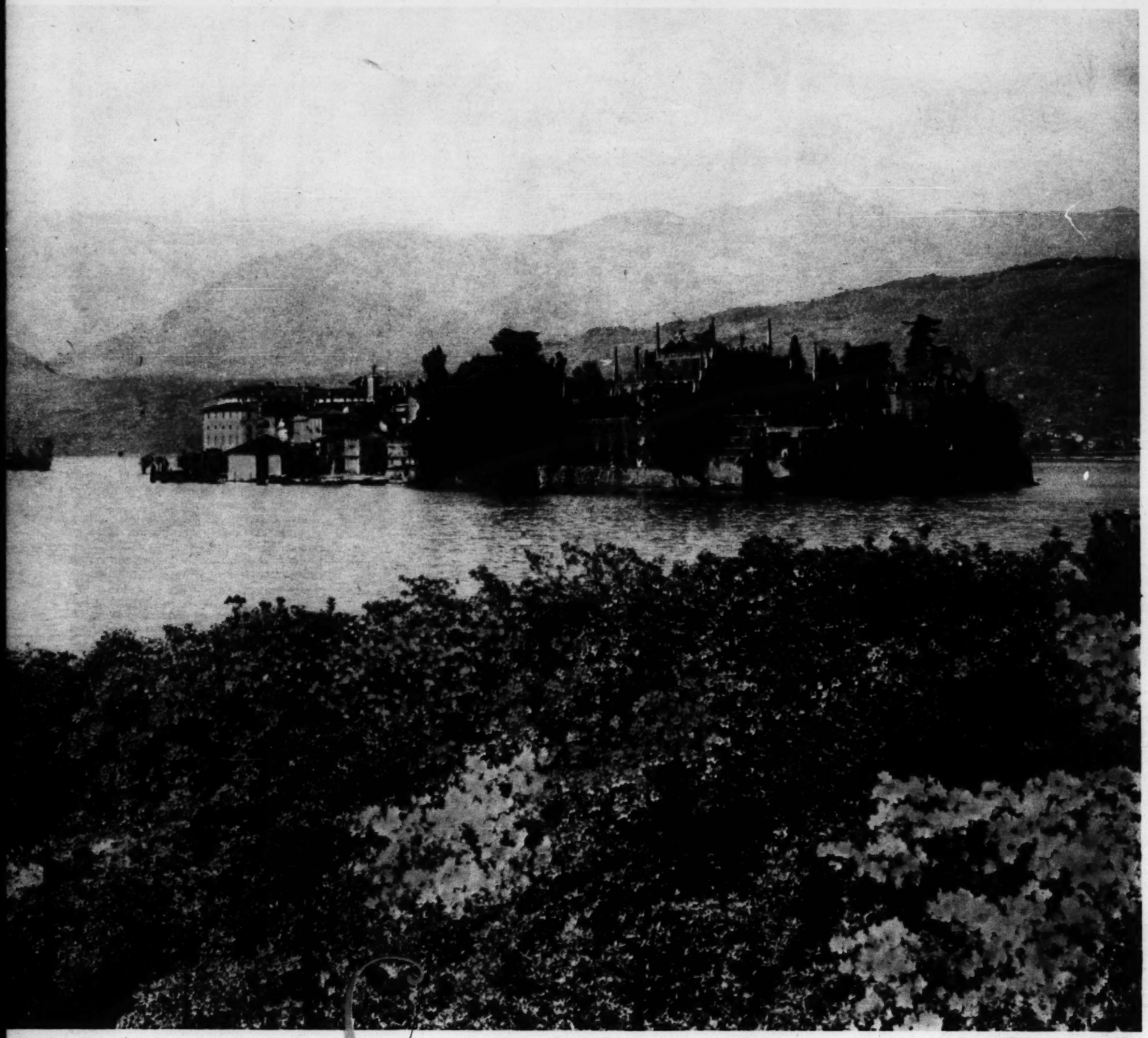


Photo by Courtesy of Italian Tourist Information Office

ISOLA BELLA, SCENE OF THE STRESA CONFERENCE

Sunshine Diplomacy

By Sisley Huddleston

Ever since 1919, with intervals, I have been moving around in the wake of the statesmen from beauty spot to beauty spot. Just why they have chosen the pleasant sites of Europe for their deliberations it might be hard to say. Was it without premeditation? Was it an unconscious response to the suggestion of enterprising publicity men? Or was it some unsuspected instinct which associated peace with beauty?

There are many observers who blame the follies of the treaties on Paris. If these treaties had only been drawn up in northern Italy or in southern Spain, in Corsica or among the Scandinavian fjords, they might not have been so contentious. Paris was a jumpy, rackety place just after the war; and the treaties were, accordingly, jumpy, rackety things.

Yet even the Paris conferences were slightly troubled about their environment, and so they chose to sign their treaties in calmer places. The Paris treaties are given the names of surrounding districts which are not lacking in charm. We speak of the Versailles Treaty, the Neuilly Treaty, the Trianon Treaty, the St.-Germain Treaty. We used, for a short time, to speak of the Sèvres Treaty, but Turkey, bolder *(Please turn the page)*

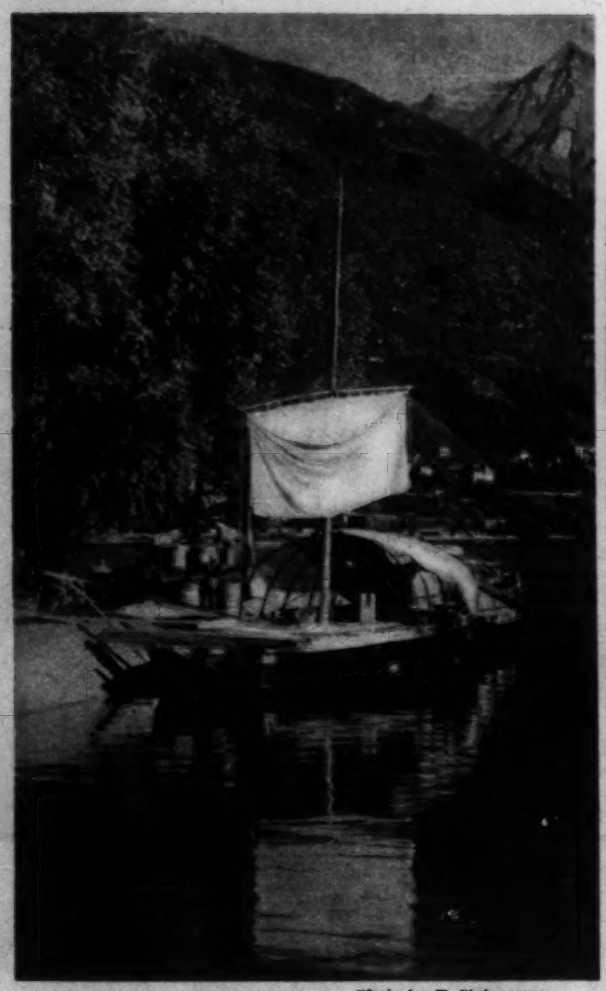


Photo by E. Steinemann

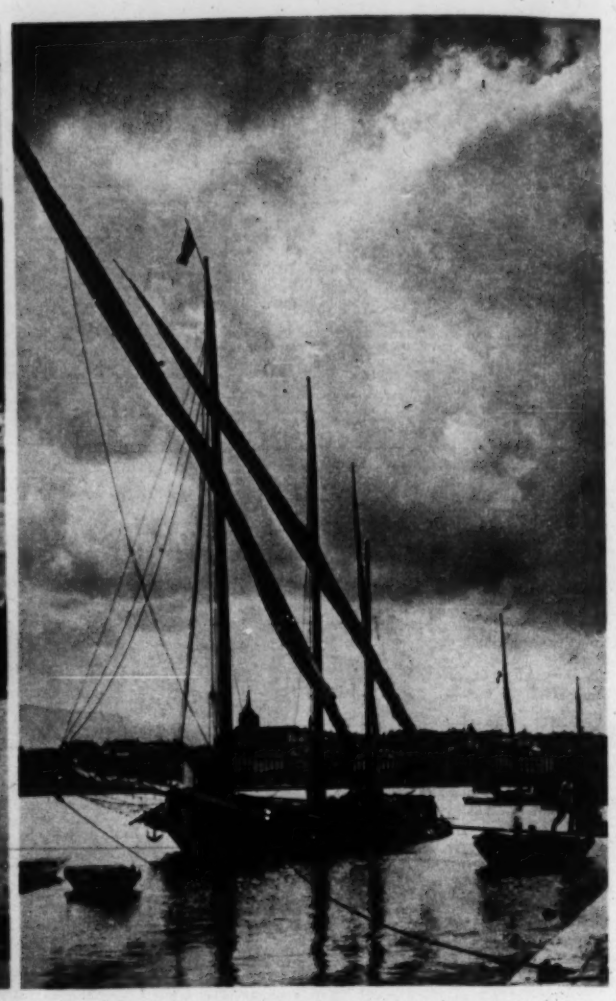
LOCARNO

The Old Harbor of the Picturesque City in the South of Switzerland.

Philip D. Gendreau, N. Y.

VERSAILLES

Where Fountains Play and Diplomats Stroll.



GENEVA

Home of the League of Nations, a Permanent Conference.

than the rest of the defeated nations, immediately tore it up, and insisted on a new treaty, infinitely better, being written at Lausanne.

Lausanne, charmingly situated on its Swiss lake, was an ideal spot in which to make a treaty. There was nothing to disturb the delegates to the conference. They were able to contemplate nature at its best—the rippling water, the green and white mountains—while drafting the crabbed articles. That is probably why Turkey has settled down, and has progressed, and has reached a position of unanxious power, while the others—Bulgaria, Hungary, Austria, and Germany—victims of Paris, are still uneasy and dissatisfied.

* * *

But after Paris we went, to determine various details, to Spa, to San Remo, to Genoa, to Cannes, and I know not where besides. Those long days spent in wandering up and down the Belgian resort, where the Kaiser himself had made his headquarters during the war, come back to me vividly. And after Spa, the peace caravan moved on to San Remo, on the sunny Italian Riviera. I almost forget what we accomplished at San Remo, but I recollect perfectly riding in a two-horse carriage up the hillside, and thinking the world had never looked so beautiful before. At Cannes, the palms spread themselves splendidly on the stately promenade, and if Mr. Lloyd George had not tried to teach M. Briand golf, to the indignation of certain Parisian politicians, who suspected in his lessons some perfidious design, perhaps we should have been spared many subsequent mistakes. As for Genoa, those who spent busy weeks on that happy coast, will never forget its fascination.

Somehow, the names of Locarno, Thoiry and Stresa are those which occur most readily to the frequenters of conferences. There may be a dozen reasons for the choice of these places, but I believe that instinctively the statesmen seek the sun when they want to effect a reconciliation. It would, at first sight, be so much more convenient for them to stay in a big city, where they have facilities for working, and where the journalists are likewise better equipped. Yet they feel that while Paris and Rome and London are excellent theaters of everyday diplomacy, there must be a complete change whenever a special task is to be approached.

The "climate" counts. The customary urban view is not an appropriate setting. There should be a décor of hills and dales, of lakes and islands, of foliage and flowers, when the destinies of nations are being worked out. The scene should be tranquil. In a smiling landscape, reposeful, colorful, and filled with sunshine, understandings can be reached that perhaps cannot be reached in the bustle and confusion of the city. That, at least, is the hope that animates these pilgrims who go in quest of peace in peaceful places.

So it is that these tiny resorts, formerly known only to holidaymaking visitors, suddenly become the cynosure of the multitudinous eyes of the world. Recently, I was in little Stresa, gazing from the terrace above the lake on the famous Borromean Islands, whose perfume is legendary; and there some of the principal personages of western Europe were endeavoring to decide and trace the course of history under the encouraging smile of the greatest of diplomatists—the sun!

I was convinced that an accord would be reached from the moment we emerged from the darkness of the Simplon Tunnel into the sunlit valley of the Southern Alps, and saw, growing by the wayside, an almond tree in pink bloom. That pink bloom of the almond tree was symbolic. How could there be failure under its auspices?

Then I remembered that for years Europe had lived hopefully under the olive branch of Locarno, which is a little farther up the lake than Stresa. Germans and French and British fraternized 10 years ago—in the month of October—on the shores of Lago Maggiore. The weather was probably gray at London, Berlin and Paris; but at Locarno the sun shed its radiance on the men who tried, and for a time succeeded, to bring together their nations in a brotherhood of common purpose after the torments of a devastating strife.

On the bosom of the blue lake a steamer, bearing the appropriate name of Orange Blossom, carried the statesmen on an excursion of friendship. It had borne many bridal couples beneath the sunny Italian skies; and it was now chartered for the European honeymoon. That honeymoon, begun under the double sign of the olive branch and the orange blossom, lasted long. It was afterward to be troubled again, but Locarno still exercises an enormous influence over the relations of the great powers, and at Stresa the pledges of 10 years ago were renewed.

In the streets of the little town music played. The odors of autumn impregnated the dusk of evening, as the serenade of peace soothed the contented representatives of European nations.

* * *

Not far from the Swiss border is the humble auberge of Thoiry, where M. Briand and Herr Stresemann, escaping from the pursuing journalists, met for a heart-to-heart talk which brought France and Germany nearer together than they ever were before or have been since. Unfortunately, what was decided in that inn was not fulfilled. The two men returned to Paris and to Berlin, and the arrangements which seemed so easy in the country, encountered difficulties in the city. Nevertheless, the aspiration of Thoiry continues to haunt men of good will; and when they went, not for the first time, to Stresa in the month of April this year, the warm Italian spring, dancing with garlands of flowers, awakened fresh courage in the tired hearts of statesmen.

If, indeed, peace cannot be made at Stresa where, one is tempted to ask, can it be made? In the background are the high mountains with their crown of snows. The waters of the lake, lapping in lapis-lazuli, surround the fragrant islands. Magnolias and camelias and a score of other flowers sweetly scent the air. As one looks out on Isola Bella, one sees terraced garden above terraced garden, with their avenues of cedars. The place is redolent of memories of the Middle Ages, of the Renaissance, of more modern times. But, above all, it is canopied by serene skies. Nations have a certain capacity of anger and fear which is kept alive by unavowable interests; but the warm south wind, blowing under the lofty azure dome topping the mountains and the lake and the islands, dissipates the bad dreams of the throbbing capitals.

It is sure instinct which leads the diplomatists of our anxious world to the sunshine in which the artificial problems of the postwar days dwindle and grow petty and disappear. In the mid-months of the year, as I write, Geneva itself is taking on a new aspect of sun-bathed mountain and sun-reflecting lake. Out of it will come—what?

SOURCE

HAROLD VINAL

Mention the spring when buds are bursting white
And violets awake and scent the night,
And the cool crocus quivers and is blown,
And the brook leaps again against the stone.
Mention the summer, humming-birds that wing
Through brake and forest, larks that soar and sing,
Coaxing a liquid note above the clover,
Mention the autumn when her gold flows over.
And air and light, all precious things, and more,
The winter lovelier than she was before,
The trillium, the bluet, rose and bee,
Servant of summer and of industry.
Soft velvet spun upon some wild distaff,
Mention all these and more you can by half
Add up the sum, and cancelling all these
Enough remains of prodigalities
To brim the heart, enough will still remain,
The floating butterfly, the sheen of rain.
O mighty source, O catalogue of hours,
Beauty is ever bursting into flowers;
The hands touch grass, the eyes may snare a rose,
The fingers brush the summer as it goes.
Still float the blue, pale Indies of the skies . . .
Remove thy sandals and lift up thine eyes!

Canada's New Governor General

Lord Tweedsmuir, Formerly John Buchan, Author of Mystery Stories and Notable Biographies, and Long a Member of Parliament, Will Succeed Other, but Less Versatile, Scotsmen

By Peter Lyne

THE PRESENT IS AN AGE of specialization; outstanding success demands singleness of purpose. But the "all-rounder" has always held special appeal for the British nation. Herein lies one of the reasons for the warmth of approval which has greeted the appointment of Mr. John Buchan, distinguished as scholar, novelist, journalist, politician and administrator, to succeed the Earl of Bessborough as Governor General of Canada in the autumn.

In May, a barony was conferred upon Mr. Buchan. He accepted the Chiltern Hundreds, and selected the title of Lord Tweedsmuir to commemorate his association with a small village at the head of the River Tweed. The King also appointed Mr. Buchan a Knight of the Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George. The title of the new baron, who resigned his seat in the House of Commons at the time he accepted it, was gazetted as Baron Tweedsmuir of Elsfield in the County of Oxford.

There is something that fires the imagination in a writer of "thrillers" assuming the role of representative of King George in a great Dominion of the British Empire. For it was as author of such novels as "The Thirty-nine Steps" that Mr. Buchan became most familiarly known to the British public.

* * *

Unlike most coming events, Mr. Buchan's appointments have not cast their shadows before. So it has been with the latest honor bestowed on this versatile Scot. In the course of his notable career he has made a practice, like an experienced middle-distance track runner, of coming up from behind to win on the post.

In his student days at Oxford he gained the most significant position in the university—president of the union. As he was a fine scholar, the choice would not have been surprising had it not been that "blues," or athletes of eminence, were just then the most popular candidates. And Mr. Buchan was not outstanding at any game.

His present appointment bears a resemblance to this early event in his life. While people were looking through the lists of the peerage for a successor to Lord Bessborough, Mr. Buchan was being asked to change his seat in the House of Commons, as Conservative M. P. for the Scottish Universities, for that of vice-regent in Ottawa. It seems to have been forgotten then that in Britain a man can rise from commoner to peer in a night. There need be no intermediary stages, such as in the army, where there is no skipping from lance-corporal to field-marshal at a single bound.

* * *

And now to meet Lord Tweedsmuir. Awaiting his appearance, I could not help picturing a parade ground with the Governor General a military figure taking the salute at a march past of troops. It must be the fault of the news reels. Also, the new Baron often has been alluded to as Colonel, a rank which he gained for his services during the World War at the Headquarters Staff of the British army in France.

In the meantime, Lord Tweedsmuir had slipped into the room almost unnoticed. A slight, dapper figure, he might be taken for a businessman. But the deep forehead suggests intellectual pursuits. A set expression fixes his mouth. Not for long, however. We are introduced, shake hands, and as we converse his face changes, animated by humor and genial humanity. His voice is soft, with an intonation of a professor, reminiscent of Oxford's peaceful cloisters. Yet his talk has the timbre of the practical man.

Though inclined toward a literary career since an early age—he had his first book published before he was 20 and won the coveted Newdigate Prize for poetry at Oxford—Lord Tweedsmuir admits himself almost more at home with working journalists. His experience of newspaper work has been considerable. He was assistant editor of the Spectator, associated with the management of Reuter's News Agency, and for a time war correspondent during the World War. He is a loyal defender of the press against its critics. At the same time, he holds a somewhat unusual view about rumors in the news. He welcomes them in pagefuls, as a steadying influence on public opinion. In the past, he contends, a rumor often passed by word of mouth, gathering weight on its way. Today, he says, there are so many rumors that no one can believe them all, so they are winked at.

* * *

He reveals an intimate and entertaining touch as an after-dinner speaker. In addition, it may be recalled that his maiden speech in the House of Commons was hailed as the oration of a future politician of the front rank. He won universal admiration for the dignity and courtesy he imparted to the office of Lord High Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland in 1933 and 1934. And Mr. and Mrs. Buchan then showed great charm in their capacity as host and hostess.

LORD TWEEDSMUIR Photopress

AT ETON Keystone

Mr. John Buchan (Right) Before He Was Made a Peer, Talking With Dr. Alington.

Canada's Governor-General-designate will be far from treading new ground when he arrives to take up his duties. He has made a number of visits to the North American continent. He has, perhaps, had more experience of the United States, but he has numbered many Canadians among his friends at home. Moreover, he has been a keen student of Canadian affairs. One of his biographies was a life of Lord Minto, who was Canadian Governor General from 1898 to 1904.

Lord Tweedsmuir counts his friendship with the United States as a valuable asset for his coming task. He is a great believer in British-American unity. After his return from a recent visit to New York, he wrote:

"Like most people, I look upon the future of the world as depending largely upon the co-operation of Britain and America. Co-operation means sympathy, and sympathy depends upon understanding.

"I am afraid there are more Americans who understand Britain, than Britons who understand America. That is the chief reason why there should be far more coming and going between the two countries.

"I want to see more Englishmen and Scotsmen cross the Atlantic, not only to do business, but to get to understand America. There are obvious attractions. In the first place, America is one of the most beautiful countries in the world and the least known to Englishmen. In the second, there is no place where the traveler receives a warmer welcome. In the third place America, at the moment, is going through one of the most interesting stages in her history. She is facing the problems we have had to face for half a century, but on a far bigger scale, and she is facing them at high pressure."

Similar problems await Lord Tweedsmuir in Canada. He sees the great Dominion passing from a land for pioneers to one of more ordered existence with new opportunities though necessarily more restrictions. With undue modesty he describes his coming role rather as that of spectator, but he awaits it eagerly as one of the greatest adventures of his life.

His nationality should stand him in good stead among Canadians, whose link with Scotland is so firm and long-standing. Since the office was created in 1867 a Scot has been Governor General on four occasions prior to Lord Tweedsmuir's appointment.

Probably nowhere overseas has the pioneering energy of Scotland been more effective than in Canada. Lord Tweedsmuir will be following such compatriots as John Alexander Macdonald, called "Father of Federation;" explorer Alexander Mackenzie; and railway pioneers Donald Alexander Smith and George Stephen. His inherent love of romance and adventure provokes his admiration for the French Canadians whom he regards as some of the boldest pioneers in history.

* * *

Special interest will be taken by the new Governor General in Canadian literary and artistic activities. He has already a wide knowledge of the work of the country's authors. As far as education is concerned, he plans to show his confidence in the benefits to be gained from comparatively youthful universities by sending his youngest son to one of Canada's seats of learning for a year before going up to Oxford.

Unbounded energy and capacity for work have characterized Lord Tweedsmuir's whole life and it is unlikely that in his new sphere he will be able to drop his habit of writing books. In his own delightfully nonchalant words, he has written "about fifty books—not including the 25 volumes of 'A History of the Great War.'" Many of his works have been written on his knee in trains or as an after-dinner diversion, as he calls it. Lately his writings have become more serious.

Will he find new romances for his pen in Canada, as well as new laurels for his head?

Public Service as a Career

Britain Has Built Up a Fine Tradition of Devotion to the National Interest, All in the Last Century, and Her Experience May Help the United States to Do Likewise

By William A. Robson

THE WHOLE CIVILIZED WORLD is now watching with intense interest the course of events in the United States. In England, where sympathy runs high with the great experiments which Mr. Roosevelt has been conducting, doubt is often expressed whether such vast transformations can be successfully achieved in the absence of a more satisfactory public service than at present exists. The Brain Trust was a brilliant improvisation to bridge the gulf which separated the disinterested creative thinker in the university from opportunity and practical responsibility in public affairs. But it does not solve the problem of constructing a permanent civil service which will be adequate in size and ability and morale to handle the tremendous tasks which government has assumed under the new regime.

Many farsighted American statesmen and social scientists are fully aware of the importance of this problem, which affects city, state and federal government. It is significant that a Committee of Inquiry on Public Service Personnel was set up last year, received the President's blessing, and came to England in the summer. At the American Embassy in London it met a number of experts in this field and we discussed informally those aspects of English experience likely to be of use in helping the United States to build up a first-class public service.

* * *

The English civil service is greatly esteemed both at home and abroad. It is exceedingly efficient, it has a genuine sense of the public weal, an unrivaled integrity and honesty. It is, however, a comparatively recent construction as the life of nations is reckoned. A hundred years ago it was nonexistent in its present form; and the main principles on which it is based did not emerge clearly until quite late in the nineteenth century. The municipal service is still in a highly formative period. England is about to celebrate the centenary of the Municipal Corporations Act 1835—a hundred years of municipal progress. The Royal Commission on Municipal Corporations of 1834, whose report led to the great reforms of 1835, revealed a stagnant mass of incompetence and corruption which poisoned municipal administration at the source.

What are the main strands in the thread which binds together the civil service, imbues it with a sense of *esprit de corps*, and makes it an effective instrument of government?

* * *

The most important, I think, is that it offers a life career. Men and women enter as soon as they have finished their formal education, and remain in it until they retire, at sixty years of age, or shortly after, on a pension. There are, of course, a few exceptional cases where individuals go off into other occupations or are eliminated for misconduct or incapacity; and occasionally a man comes in at a relatively advanced age to fill some special post requiring unusual qualifications. But the vast majority of men regard the service as their life work and realize that their personal fortunes are indissolubly connected with the kind of showing they make at it.

One of the cardinal features of the English civil service is the recruitment of first entrants at ages which correspond with the main stages in the system of national education.

There are three main stages of education: primary, secondary and university. And there are three main doors into the service: at the bottom, in the clerical class, for youths about sixteen years old; in the middle, in the executive class, for secondary school youths aged about eighteen or nineteen; and at the top, in the administrative class, for the university graduate of twenty-three or twenty-four years.

FROM CAMPUS SHADES—

Equality of opportunity exists in the English civil service only within each class. There is nothing even remotely approaching equality between the classes. Indeed, there is a fundamental inequality between the grades which reflects the educational and economic inequalities of English society.

The cornerstone of the whole structure is the administrative class. This comprises a group of men, numbering about a thousand, who are in charge of nearly all the positions of superior executive control. They are the High Command, the arch priests of the caste, the general staff of the administrative army. They are usually men of good personality, considerable energy, perfect discretion, exceptional intelligence, and high morale. They are motivated by a genuine desire to serve their country to the utmost of their ability. Probably two thirds of them were educated at one of our so-called public schools, and afterward at Oxford or Cambridge, where they showed intellectual distinction. They belong to the same social class as most of the leading politicians of the Conservative and Liberal Parties; and for this reason co-operation and understanding has been fundamentally easy in the past between Cabinet Ministers and their chief departmental officials.

These men are the backbone of the service, and most of them can look forward with reasonable certainty to the attainment of high office. For those entering by the middle door the prospects of advancement are less favorable, while for the great majority, who go in by the lowest door at sixteen or seventeen, the chances of any considerable promotion are distinctly small.

This system is undemocratic at present, for the simple reason that the opportunity to go to Oxford or Cambridge is very restricted. But this is only an incidental feature. In the United States, where much greater equality of educational opportunity prevails, or in England, if education reform were introduced, the system would not have this disadvantage but would retain its administrative advantages, which are immense.

The aim of every ambitious civil servant is to become a permanent secretary to one of the great departments. The permanent secretary is in most offices in sole charge, under the Minister, of the work of the department. And the Minister is much too fully occupied with earning the living of the department outside, in Parliament, in the Cabinet, in conferences with external interests, in party conclaves, to have any time or energy left over for the internal administration. Hence the permanent secretary is the executive chief, subject only to direction by the Minister on questions of broad policy. A permanent secretaryship is to a civil servant what Cabinet office is to a politician—a legitimate goal for high ambitions.

The prestige value of the public service is of great importance in making the occupation attractive. This is stimulated in part by extraneous devices, such as the conferring of titles, honors and decorations on the leading members of the service. But this alone would not carry the matter very far. The really vital force is the general esteem in which the service is held. Disparagement of the service in the press and in conversation is no doubt common in England as elsewhere. Unfavorable epithets, such as "bureaucracy," "despotism," "pundits," are hurled occasionally at the officials by disgruntled critics. A wit once sang of civil servants that

> "Like the fountains in Trafalgar Square
> They play from ten till four."

But at bottom the service is fundamentally respected. A distinguished civil servant goes in to dinner first—in front of the wealthy businessman with an income ten times as large. This intangible factor of public esteem cannot be produced artificially—it must grow naturally.

Something of a fetish has been made in England of the separation between the "professional" and the "administrative" classes in the service. The highest executive appointments have almost invariably been reserved for the latter. This arises from an inherent mistrust in the general wisdom of the technological expert, who is considered valuable only in his specialism.

* * *

It is probable that we have not fully grasped the implications of recent developments on both sides of the Atlantic. Government has become increasingly technical. The great electrical grid scheme in England, the vast housing programs, the Tennessee Valley project, the British Broadcasting Corporation—bodies of this kind are doing work of a kind which makes separation between executive policy and technical *expertise* in the big decisions utterly absurd. General executive decisions cannot be made wisely in such undertakings by men who do not understand the technological issues involved; and the engineers and other specialists are useless in the higher realms if they are unable to comprehend the relevant administrative and economic aspects.

In the English municipal service the essential conditions of security or tenure, superannuation, a life career with reasonable prospects of promotion, all obtain more or less widely, though not universally as in the national service. The great difference is that the chief officials are all technicians—lawyers, engineers, doctors, accountants—and there is no place at present for the man of general executive training. The present tendency is to give too much weight to technical qualifications in the municipal service, while in the national civil service the professional man is not given sufficient opportunity.

These, however, are slight defects and easily remedied. We have very much indeed to be thankful for in the magnificent body of men who serve the public in the cities and in the great departments at Whitehall. Yet there is nothing very surprising about the whole matter. After all, the best specimens of the human race have always been eager to spend their energies in the service of their fellow creatures, provided they could secure an honest and dignified existence. And there is no occupation which affords a better opportunity for that kind of devotion than the public service.

—and as a Profession

The Mistakes of the "New Deal" Have Shown Dramatically America's Lack of Trained Administrators, but Some Universities See a Solution for the Problem

By Earl Dean Howard

THE MOMENTOUS DECISION of the United States Supreme Court, stripping the New Deal Administration of powers which it had assumed in the economic emergency, has made inevitable the political issue of government in business.

Can we endure the destructive effects of cutthroat competition, or will we be forced, sooner or later, to look again toward the Federal Government for supervision? Facing this issue, public opinion will be influenced largely by its belief as to the administrative competency of national government in a democracy. It is conceivable that the fate of our democratic institutions may turn upon our ability to provide efficient administration without resorting to a more dictatorial form of government.

* * *

Our present danger lies either in the lack of skilled administrators or executives qualified for public service or, if such exist, to some obstacle which deprives our Government of their services. The contrast between the competent British civil service and our own inadequate organization, hastily improvised of "brain trusters" drafted from universities, was pointed out by Prof. W. Y. Elliott of Harvard University last December 5 in The Christian Science Monitor: "Many of the worst mistakes of the New Deal," he said, "certainly many of its administrative ineptitudes, would have been avoided—not because of shunning professors, but because the issues could have been handled by experienced administrators."

What shall be done to correct this manifest weakness in our Government is the particular concern of young people now in our colleges and universities, and their advisers.

If we have entered a new era in which the most important social functions are to be performed, not by private business, but by some public agency, the young people must be prepared for it. This is true for two reasons: First, a shift of opportunities from private to public business will occur, leaving the old fields of activity overcrowded and hence more unsatisfactory and, second, the welfare of the community and nation will depend upon the competence of educated public officials much more than ever before.

How shall we advise these young people, anxious to qualify themselves to do their parts in grappling with the tough problems which our generation in its ignorance and faith in false economic philosophies will bequeath to them? For them social intelligence and skill in the technique of public administration will be a stern necessity and not, as with us, a sort of idealistic luxury.

Certainly we will not advise them to prepare themselves for a career in politics as we now have it, especially if they will be expected to make their living at it. The professional vote-getter and officeholder is not a figure to be held up for emulation, and an honest education may deter from rather than attract men to that career. Our conception of public service as a profession must be something different from that. As it now is, political parties or groups resemble private business enterprises far more than they resemble proper public administrations, in so far as their purpose is the private profit of the participants.

A true professional man is one who is more interested in performing his function competently and with distinction than for immediate profit. Of course, he has a right to expect his profession to support him decently and to protect him from economic worries. It must be confessed that, at present, such opportunities in public service are very limited. The social need for them is growing rapidly and insistently. Will the supply of such men create the demand for them?

The development of private business organization has forced the owners or capitalists to relinquish the function of business administration to trained men who have become more and more professional in their attitude and behavior. We have recently established schools of business administration and commerce to provide a suitable education for such men. This development is still too new for us to have become accustomed to the idea of a *professional* business administrator. It seems, however, to be on the way and suggests the question: What is the difference between a profession of business service and a profession of public service? and, particularly for our present purpose, how much of the educational preparation for business service can be included in that for public service as well, thus qualifying our candidate for either business or public opportunity?

During the last 20 years of great and sudden change in conditions we have learned to appreciate adaptability. Specialization carried too far for the sake of high efficiency may be defeated by a change in conditions to which it may not be adapted, as when highly trained buggymakers were made superfluous by the automobile. No doubt many young people are now educating themselves for functions which may become much less important in time to come. The risks of specialization increase as social change accelerates. The problem is to reduce the risk without forfeiting the advantages of specialization. The solution may be found in greater adaptability.

These considerations have prepared the way for a proposal to provide educational opportunities which qualify men for public service, avoiding on the one hand the necessity for entering a career of practical party politics of the Tammany variety, and on the other a risk of finding themselves "all dressed up with no place to go."

The proposal might take tangible form in the establishment of schools of administration in our universities. Their main purpose would be to provide such educational opportunity as would be most appropriate for men qualified to become administrators; yet, at the same time, the course would give them an adequate professional training in law, business or teaching. Because this program would require much more of the student than any single professional education and because candidates must possess natural qualifications for administration, prospective students must be selected with discrimination.

* * *

The proposal presupposes the existence in our universities of personnel and materials capable of being organized into schools of administration. In addition to these, there are resources in government and business which might be drafted. The new Institute for Public Affairs, which affords to selected students opportunity to observe in Washington the actual functioning of our national administration, is a sample of such auxiliary resources.

About six years ago, Mr. Frederick Austin of Chicago (since deceased) dedicated the bulk of his large fortune of several million dollars to the education of specially gifted young men as business executives. Northwestern University was given the responsibility of administering the Austin Foundation. For four consecutive years, 10 students graduating from high schools were selected by the personnel department of the university from thousands of candidates. For two years no new students have been selected because of lack of income to the foundation.

While no definite systematic program was worked out, these Austin scholars of the first year's selection, especially, were given special attention from the broader point of view than merely training for private business. After the completion of their third year in the university, the first group were permitted to spend a year in Europe (one year out of five was to be spent in European travel as a condition of the scholarship). They returned in the summer of 1933. At this time as deputy administrator of the apparel section of the NRA, I was just organizing the work of code writing and administration. Having taken part in the Austin experiment, it naturally occurred to me that my need for exceptional men might coincide with their need for experience in public administration. Beginning first with one of the Austin scholars, I finally had five of the original 10 working under my supervision.

The result of all this experience has demonstrated the possibilities of preparing talented young men for future service in public administration. We know that it can be done with marvelous success and we have learned somewhat of how to do it. The NRA opportunity was a happy accident which lasted but a year, yet it foreshadows a possible permanent public administration of business. Men trained merely in the rough school of private business competition may lack the viewpoint of public interest; lawyers sometimes are unable to escape from narrow, quibbling concepts of legality; while some college professors or "brain trusters" fumble with administration inexpertly and with dilatory ineptitude.

We are headed straight for a social situation which can be met successfully only if we have men specially prepared to meet it. The risk of finding no opportunity for them when they are ready can be minimized by a multiple professional training with administration as the basis. The tiny beginnings in experimentation should be carefully studied and extended. The universities have a public duty to perform in contributing to these experiments and coordinating their findings.

Publishers' Photo Service N. Y.

—TO LEGISLATIVE HALLS

Don't Laugh at the Breast Stroke

Swimmers Who Think It Antiquated or Lazy May Not Know That It Has Been Changed In Recent Years, so That the Butterfly Instead of the Frog Is the Model

By G. Clifford Larcom, Jr.

THE ORTHODOX BREAST STROKE
The Forward Lunge, Arms Under Water.

IT IS THE ADULT SWIMMERS that we specially invite to rally around this article. By definition, adult swimmers are those people who first learned to prove back in the 1880's and '90's that an object in an ocean, sea or lake is buoyed up by a force equal to the weight of the amount of water it displaces. For we wish to discuss the breast stroke, that easy-going, comfortable method of overcoming inertia and aqueous resistance so prevalent in the nineteenth century.

Easy now, easy! No protestations indignantly fired at us. No sudden reproofs. We do know what we're talking about. We can tell you just what you want to say.

"Breast stroke, poof; why that's definitely outré, a thing of the past, an antique. True enough, it's the stroke we first learned, with dad holding a firm palm under us and telling us to pull, kick, pull. But now, ho, we're right up to date. We do the crawl, the American freestyle. A six-beat flutter kick"—and you lie across a stool to indicate—"and this sort of arm motion"—watch out there or you'll be knocking us over—"and breathing every alternate stroke. That's the way we swim now. The breast stroke—" and you make a deprecating sound.

All right. Admitted that you swim the American freestyle and get enjoyment and speed out of it. (We know only too well that you can barely work your way over two lengths of your club or Y. M. C. A. pool and be fresh for your next day's work.) Still don't snub your old breast stroke. In fact, we're of the opinion that your old pal is turning up its nose at you. How many of you can swim it in its new form? Probably you don't even realize that it has of late embodied itself in a new technique.

Before going into what the stroke's become, let's find out what it once was. Old aquatic authorities agree that kicking one's legs backward and pulling one's arms to the side was the most natural way for a man to get through the water. The lowly frog was the example.

In 1676, the worthy Sir Nicholas of Thomas Shadwell's play, *Virtuoso*, stretched himself across the top of a table and, under the expert and critical eye of a swimming master, imitated the movements of a frog in a near-by basin. If the frog kicked, Sir Nicholas kicked. If the frog wiggled, so did Sir Nicholas. If the frog garrumphed, Sir Nicholas made throaty sounds. Subsequently, Sir Nicholas informed a refined drawing room group that, although he'd never been in the water, he could swim very skillfully.

The German style of breast stroke was to kick and give a tremendous swirl with the arms at the same time. This shot the body ahead remarkably well, the only difficulty being that when the knees were pulled back into position and the arms drawn up under the chin the body stopped forward progress and sometimes even dropped backward. It was a queer, hitching gait, a kind of rush and fall back, rush and fall back.

Since about 1920, the stroke has improved into a beautiful, very gracious series of movements. It was found that pulling the knees up slowly while still driving forward on the arms overcame the hesitation and gave a more even speed. Then emphasis was placed on the glide with the arms outstretched, the swimmer often covering almost two yards with each kick. An ordinary breast stroker can cover 25 yards in about seven or eight strokes.

"So what?" You give me the usual cliché. "It still remains a slower, more cumbersome stroke than this new freestyle. It's a lazy man's way of loafing through the water. It's antediluvian—out of date."

Lazy man's! Ask any competitor in a meet what event he finds the most gruelling and he'll tell you the 200-yard breast stroke. Because it's a power stroke. In your freestyle every movement drives the body ahead, but in the breast stroke there are negative, retarding movements such as the recovery of the arms and legs after each stroke.

"Then why do they still swim the antiquated old thing? Imagine racing with that stroke. Comical affair, I suppose."

Well, hardly. Pay heed to these facts, you members of the old guard who have become modernized in the water. It's the most difficult of all strokes to swim now, for it is hidebound by rules. National amateur regulations prescribe that what one arm does, the other must do in exactly the same manner and at precisely the same time. The same holds true for the legs. On top of this, it is stated that the shoulders must always remain on the same horizontal plane. Of all strokes, the swimming instructor finds this the most difficult to teach. Only the most clever and persistent protégés are permitted to undertake it.

Why does anyone swim it, then? Because, once achieved, it has a grace and rhythm that is found in no other stroke. There is nothing like the exultation that comes with the quick movement of the glide after the loose-ankled kick or the sense of power that goes with the lift of the body as the arms sink downward under pressing shoulders.

And pay heed to this fact, you who have let your old friend make his own way for the past 30 years or more. An ordinary good swimmer, the type that can splash the length of the pool on your luxurious pleasure cruise liner and garner several "ohs" and "ahs" in the process, can swim 100 yards in about one minute and eight seconds at the best. A fast breast stroker could easily match that time, if not better it.

But come along with me to a swimming meet and observe your old stroke in its latest guise. Four men bent into right angles on the mark, the bang of a gun, and four bodies like flat projectiles in the air. Now watch!

What do you think of your old maid's stroke now? They've started by swimming almost 25 yards under water. Now they come up and—

"I tell you, sir, I won't be duped. That isn't the breast stroke. It's—it's a duck-billed platypus, a freak, even though it's getting that boy through the water in extraordinarily fast time. Why, when I used to swim at Southampton"—or Coney Island—"in 1900 with the old breast stroke, etc."

That sight you witness there, doubting sir, is the breast stroke, only instead of the frog it's now the butterfly that comes in for imitation. Not a pretty sight, I admit, those arms jerking out of the water and forward like a pair of wings, and not an easy thing to execute,

THE BUTTERFLY BREAST STROKE
After the Pull, the Arms Are Brought Forward Out of the Water.

to say nothing of the strain on wind and muscle. Nevertheless, it's the age-old breast stroke in its modern water-flow form.

You have something to learn, you who have neglected your stroke of childhood days. In the last 10 years swimming has achieved distinction by leaps and bounds until at present in colleges, if not the most important, it is the most popular sport. The swimming pool comes in for more use than any other part of the athletic equipment. The breast stroke has assimilated much of this popularity, hence its changes in character.

Now it's definitely a speed stroke, requiring lots of courage and stamina, to say nothing of hours of practice. An individual on a swimming team will breast stroke on an average of two miles a day, and at a fast clip at that, to keep in condition and perfect his form. It will probably always be slower than the freestyle, even slower than the backstroke, but, because it is intricate and unusual, will always be the most interesting.

Frog stroke once—butterfly stroke now. If you chance to attend a swimming meet and observe national champion and record holder, John Higgins of Providence, R. I., easily outdistance his opponents in a flurry of undignified movements, don't gape and cry out in wonder. Just nod knowingly. "Even the breast stroke's changed to keep up with this swift-moving age," you can tell your companions. Then some day when you're in the water, have a try at the butterfly stroke yourself.

Claiming Our Heritage

Uncritical Citizens, Long Exploited Through the Workings of a Credit System Warped to Benefit the Money-Lenders, May Now Have Wakened to Vision Which Prefigures Substantial Recovery

By Mary Burt Messer

[This is the last of three articles on Finance from the Spiritual Viewpoint.]

THERE IS A CURIOUS DETACHMENT about the books on money. They are so little concerned on the whole with living people, with social issues, with moral implications. We pass into technical latitudes where the average reader must summon the hardihood of the explorer. The atmosphere is coldly stimulating, it abounds in great figures, in ratios which border on the abstruse. It expands into high terminologies so that the reader must acquire a vocabulary as he goes—but where are the human beings? It is a world in which nobody does right or wrong in the old-fashioned sense. If anyone is greedy or dishonest or tempted to play an exhilarating game at the expense of others, this is at most incidental. Society in its present pass is treated like an automobile which has broken down for purely mechanical reasons.

In this utterly shallow and misleading and fruitless view of financial matters the citizen is practically divested of responsibility. This is in fact one of the essential features of the recent crisis. The specialist has claimed too much: he threatens to destroy resources of which he has not appraised the practical value. This is especially the case in connection with the great mass of thinking people, because their thinking has been more fully led astray. They have lost intuition and have not captured wisdom. It is for this reason that we have on one hand an arid economics; on the other a blind social passion, a warmth of feeling leading to proposals lacking *modus operandi*. Those who have never read a book believe that it is wrong to destroy foodstuffs in vast quantities when there are so many people needing food; to plow in cotton when there are so many wanting clothing. And they are right: this cannot be argued down. But the actual solution of the situation requires a more critical, consistent thought, together with a fuller vision.

It is a predominant conviction in current economics that what men need is more money-tickets, an expanded currency. By which it will be apparent that a great deal of abstruse discourse ends in a very simple idea indeed. It is so simple in fact that it divorces itself completely from social and political considerations and becomes a problem for the juggler. But even the juggler is put to it, for it is a difficult feat to perform—this apparently simple one of equipping society with physical money. Some of the more obvious ways result in terrible dislocations, as history teaches, (inflation for example). And given the added money, no one has yet found a good way of getting it into the hands of the right people. So far as the results of the last two years in Washington are concerned, it may be said without exaggeration that the rich have grown richer and the poor poorer.

At the present time in the United States we are committed to a technical procedure in the field of money. We are in the midst of a continuing campaign of money-handling on the part of the Administration. The Chief Executive, empowered by Congress and supported by the popular mood, has conducted a series of experiments in currency which have driven the appointed Cabinet officers from our attention in our effort to keep up with unofficial technical advisers. We have had a New Deal in finance, precipitated by the breakdown of the traditional system, a regime chivalrously regarded on the whole, for all its failures, in view of a kind of headlong valor in the undertaking.

But the method of trial and error is somewhat appalling when it involves the affairs of an entire people. Moreover the humblest citizen can compare income with expenses, even in federal figures. Out of the somewhat intriguing atmosphere of a federal laboratory emerges an increasing and amazing debt. As a people we are "in the red," just as anyone else may be "in the red" in a most humble manner. This is disillusioning. It is the more disillusioning as it grows easier to understand. It is the more dismaying that no objectives in the broader social and economic sense have been set forth. If there is a social philosophy or a spiritual viewpoint back of the money manipulations of the Administration, we may protest at least that it has not been made apparent to us. As citizens we have continued to keep our footing in the splashing waters of emergency like surf riders, but we had not proposed to ourselves surf riding as a way of life.

The money experiment itself, reflecting the detachment of books behind it, proceeds along the lines of a plan not too difficult to understand—however hard to operate! Its immediate intent has been the expansion of currency and credit, in the belief that this mechanical procedure would result in a rise of prices and a following prosperity. A second objective, the "stabilization of the dollar" gives impetus to the discussions and decisions and manipulations centering in "gold"—bringing to the citizen a kind of blind exhilaration such as he might experience in a sandstorm. Not much more.

But there is no reason why the issue should disfranchise anyone and deprive him of his thinking mind. We have in a sense no Congress, in these connections—faced as we are by delegated powers, but we are still a mighty people whose spiritual resources can be counted on to save the day. To remind ourselves that the problem is a human one in its fundamentals is to avoid this most un-American separation from our own affairs. The issue does present new complications to be grappled with, but even in the case of "gold" the substance of the matter is the relation between human beings, primarily between borrower and lender—a relationship as old as history and presenting crucial problems from time immemorial; from the days of borrowing two bushels of wheat and returning three (by way of "increase") to the present day of credit with its incalculable benefits and depredations.

Indeed, a backward glance into Bible times and the Middle Ages will help to emphasize the human character of the money problem by delivering it from its immediate confusions. In viewing these earlier societies still in a state of seige against "sinful" practices we shall discover a surprisingly long list of prohibitions in the field of financial dealings, standing for a constant effort to subdue the lust for money as well as other lusts, and especially to protect the borrower against the lender seeking an undue advantage over him.

Outstanding among these prohibitions are those directed against interest on money—at the outset against interest itself, originally regarded as "unnatural and disreputable" and under suspicion even so late as the day of Luther. This ancient concept yielded in due time to the exigencies of a growing commerce, but usury, the flagrant exploitation of the borrower by the lender through exorbitant interest, stood fast in its immemorial position as a leading "sin." An unremitting battle was fought by society against it. It was formally denounced by Jew and Christian (within their own religious groups), not only as a violation of the ordinance of men but of the law of God.

As an example of the humanitarian motive in the control of money lending in these earlier times we shall find that the borrower for his personal need was frequently exempt from interest-paying, as contrasted with the borrower for productive uses, who was expected to make a return of interest on his self-liquidating debt. The survival of the fittest was not allowed to run its course. Rules are devised to prevent the taking of shrewd advantage on a trade. "Short selling" is an explicitly forbidden practice in certain Bible periods. And there are statutes aiming to protect the weaker member in a partnership entered into on unequal terms.

Offenses against these statutes were punishable by penalties which were frequently severe, even including excommunication, in the case of usury. But beyond this each man was responsible for right dealing in terms of his own spiritual account. "Lord, who shall abide in thy tabernacle? who shall dwell in thy holy hill?" writes David in Psalm XV, replying in the last verse: "He that putteth not out his money to usury, nor taketh reward against the innocent." The prophet Ezekiel, the church fathers, Luther, Melanchthon, utter their eloquent protests not only against the sin of usury, but commonly against that of "increase" as well. This points at least to a spiritual alertness in the relations of borrower and lender: an alertness which we must not forfeit, even though the current issue must of necessity define itself in different terms.

It does define itself in different terms: so different in fact (in the present situation) that we are off our guard and slack in our defense. We have strained at a gnat and swallowed a camel in our actual dealing with the matter. We have forbidden formal usury, as to the amount of interest, at the same time leaving room for monopolies of credit leading to dislocations hidden but volcanic. At least they were hidden to begin with and have continued to remain in part obscure because they have operated within the limits of civil law.

From our own standpoint, that of the citizen, the admirer of big undertakings, the uncritical depositor and investor, we have waked up just in time. We have had the passivity of overconfidence. We have been exploited: and in the broadest sense through the working of the credit system. The lender has undone the borrower. It is our own fault. We have not devised new laws for new situations, made claims, set boundaries; we have not examined the old statutes in the light of new strains put upon them. We have let unregulated economics run away with our *commonwealth*.

Such is the pass in which society now finds itself. It would have been inspiriting if, having so far departed from the sense of sin, we could have also parted from the experience of disaster. This might have established us quite placidly in the Utopia opened up to us by modern science, with its joy-giving and labor-saving gadgets. But we are set in a larger place, faced by a grander issue. We grow humanitarian. And we grow modest, teachable, unsure of our former footing—looking for revelations. This is the state of mind in which we stand ready for the experience of recovery and something more.

For recovery will not first present itself as a plan or scheme, however swiftly plans or schemes may issue from it. There is no vitality in a blueprint. Recovery is the recovery of a vision, a recapturing of the sense of God and man, of Life itself. It is a kind of knowing, or Science—to use the word with which the Christian Scientist defines his awareness of eternal spiritual values. At this point we must claim our heritage. There is nothing to be waited for but something to be apprehended—something which may be seized in a moment's time by that power within us able to pierce the appearance and lay hold of the abiding truth. Our Pilgrim background inclines us to this kind of seeing. And we learn from an earlier story than our own that the hour of husks may be at the same time the hour of illumination. Moreover, we are not left without the needful added light to meet the problems of a new day and a moving world.

Drawn by Dwight C. Sturges

AFTER SEEKING A FOUR-LEAF CLOVER THE WORLD OVER, THE TRAVELER FINDS ONE BESIDE HIS OWN DOOR

". . . There Is Nothing to Be Waited for But Something to Be Apprehended . . ."

Want to Get Into

Making Pictures Yourself Offers a Fresh Field for Writing, or Sculpture—and It May Lea

By Robert W. Des

Courtesy Bell & Howell

H. R. H. Prince Gustav Adolf of Sweden Using His Personal Movie Camera at a Military Field Day.

Courtesy Movie Makers

Amateur Production Unit at Stanford University Preparing a Set for a Photoplay.

AN AMATEUR GROUP REHEARSING FOR
In a Corner of a Garage the Set Has Been Built and the Greenbrier Amateur Movie Club of White Su

WE CAN ALL BE IN the movies if we want to. There must be thousands who yearn to become screen celebrities, and some have the requisite talents. Others are willing to remain "behind the screen," in a manner of speaking, content to weave a compelling story out of slender threads of celluloid, or to see the pictures properly presented to audiences. The magic of the cinema captivates many imaginations, but few persons have explored its wonders farther than a seat at the theater.

Criticism of professional motion pictures has been so general in recent months that the advice of Mr. Paul Green comes as a refreshing breeze in a turgid sea of complaint. He is author of "In Abraham's Bosom," Pulitzer prize-winning play in 1927, and of "The House of Connelly," a scenarist of many professional films, and also professor of philosophy at the University of North Carolina. Mr. Green asked students at the university, "Why don't people, instead of criticizing the movies so much, go out and make some for themselves?" He suggested to undergraduates that they take up motion-picture production, at least as an avocation.

In fact, undergraduates *have* taken up motion-picture production at several universities, both as individuals and as groups or clubs, and some good films have resulted. More than that, a number of universities have offered lectures or full courses in motion-picture technique and writing, just as they have long given attention to the "legitimate" drama. It has become an important leisure-time activity.

"Among the creative hobbies," it has been written by Dr. Cline M. Koon of the United States Office of Education, "the work of the amateur movie makers is only beginning to be generally recognised in educational circles. Amateur cinematography has vast potentialities in the wise and efficient use of leisure for the enrichment of life. In addition to the educational worth of this form of self-expression, much information is diffused through home and club exhibitions of the films that are made. Also, it is a twin hobby that goes with almost every other hobby, from stamp collecting to hiking. Recent inventions are increasing the variety of possible applications of amateur cinematography and reducing the expense involved as well. In fact, it is practicable already for people of very moderate means to engage in this attractive hobby."

It was this "creative hobby" which was made a steppingstone by one young Yale University undergraduate who wished to enter the motion-picture field, just as some of his classmates wished to become brokers or lawyers or writers.

"My ambition," John Flory has explained, "was to become a motion-picture director. I had dreamed of films, had taken dramatic courses in preparation for making them. Yet there was no way for me to gain the studio experience that trains a person to become a professional director. Years of it are necessary. There was nothing left to do, then, but to go into the movie business on my own! To gain some of the needed experience, I decided to write, direct and produce a short motion picture as a 'test tube' experiment."

This Mr. Flory did. He made what he called "a sample"—a 16-millimeter film entitled, "Mr. Motorboat's Last Stand." It was a movie of the depression—and a comedy! It cost him $400 to make, was judged "decidedly the best experimental film of the year," and won for its maker a job with Paramount Pictures! So he was placed on the way to realization of his desire.

* * *

It must not be assumed, however, that amateur motion-picture making is confined to college undergraduates. Far from it. Contrariwise, most of it is being done by business and professional men and women in spare hours, and more fine pictures come from these individuals or groups than from any other source. Some of them find that what began as an attractive avocation turns into a vocation. In a way, that is what happened to Robert Flaherty, producer of "Man of Aran." Mr. Flaherty was unknown to the film world until his "Nanook of the North" appeared, to be followed by "Moana," a South Seas picture, and then "Man of Aran." He is now making another genre picture in India, land of contrasts and conflicts.

The development of nonprofessional motion-picture making began on an important scale over a decade ago, when the 16-millimeter camera and projector became available to amateurs at reasonable cost. Previously, almost all work had been done on 35-millimeter film, which continues to be true for professional theatrical pictures. Today, the best estimates are that between 200,000 and 300,000 cameras are owned by amateurs in the United States alone, with many thousands in use elsewhere in the world. Numerous famed persons are great "personal movie" fans, including the Prince of Wales, the recently abdicated King of Siam, Col. Charles A. Lindbergh, Leslie Howard, Rudy Vallée, Prof. Albert Einstein, and innumerable others. Some professional motion-picture performers and directors are among the enthusiastic makers of 16-millimeter films, perhaps for the same reason that the traditional postman goes for a traditional walk on his traditional day off.

Much of the emphasis in the advertising of "personal movie cameras" has been on the joys of photographing the children at intervals and so having a sort of film biography of them. This appeal has been sound and effective in selling cameras. Yet there is so much more that can be done with the cameras. Explorers, travelers, architects, engineers, natural scientists, educators, sportsmen and even clergymen have found movie cameras useful to them for work and for pleasure.

The majority of movie makers, probably, have been captivated simply by the novelty of making movies at home of the family activities. They have taken their pictures, usually with success, so far as getting clear images may be considered success, but they have given little or no thought to the infinite resources of their cameras. Motion pictures of family groups are far more interesting if they are made from a script or "plot," however simple, prepared to give a purpose or motivation to the film. On trips, instead of making pictures of members of the family walking in gardens or seated on pyramids, it is preferable to photograph the gardens or the pyramids from interesting angles, to picture street scenes, unusual characters, and places that later will convey to everybody some sense of the attraction these far places possess. The more any amateur strives to obtain good pictures, and thinks about how to inject interest into what he makes, rather than merely to expose film, the easier it will become and the more pleasure he will have.

To help movie makers who are eager to get good results, and to serve as a bond between them, the Amateur Cinema League, Inc., was formed in 1926. Five movie-making enthusiasts started it: Hiram Percy Maxim, the inventor, who now is president of the league; Roy D. Chapin, chairman of the board of directors of the Hudson Motor Car Company and former United States Secretary of Commerce; Roy W. Winton; Stephen F. Voorhees, architect and has been chairman of the NRA Construction Code Authority; and C. R. Dooley, personnel manager of the Socony Vacuum Company. Others joined them, and membership was opened to all persons interested in nontheatrical film making, whether they owned cameras or not. The league now extends its representation to more than 60 countries, and is composed of men and women of standing in their communities and nations.

The Amateur Cinema League, which has its headquarters in New York City, helps personal movie makers in their filming. By correspondence, by providing film examination and exchange, and by its publications, including a monthly magazine, a basic textbook on the subject of making amateur movies, and various booklets on aspects of cinematography, the league has brought about the formation of approximately 200 clubs of personal motion-picture makers, and it serves not only the home

nto the Movies?

Field for Artistic Expression, Equal to Painting, May Lead Into Professional Production

rt W. Desmond

Courtesy Movie Makers

EHEARSING FOR A COMEDY DRAMA
Been Built and the Lights and Camera Arranged by the Club of White Sulphur Springs, W. Va.

Courtesy Movie Makers

An Amateur Editing His Films.

Courtesy Eastman Kodak Company

Dr. Albert Einstein and His Wife Co-operate to Get a Movie of an Attractive Garden.

movie maker, but also the individual filmer who makes practical use of his pictures. Each December since 1930 the league's monthly magazine, Movie Makers, has selected the "10 best amateur films" of the year just past, a distinction actively sought by filmers all over the world, and an inspiration to many movie makers.

The films produced by amateurs, where made with some effort to achieve an artistic or technical excellence, often are more than a little interesting, and in some instances set standards worthy of any professional producer.

* * *

The groups which make pictures as club projects have done some interesting things. Princeton, Dartmouth, Cornell, Stanford, the University of California, and other American colleges and universities have had active movie clubs at one time or another, but such groups tend to disintegrate as college generations move along. Permanent and active clubs exist in New York City, Chicago, San Francisco, Boston, Los Angeles, Minneapolis, Rochester and other cities. A seven-reel mystery drama, "The Last Entry," made by the Minneapolis group, was acclaimed as one of the "10 best" for 1932. Groups at White Sulphur Springs, W. Va.; Hartford, Conn.; Oakland, Calif.; Green Bay, Wis.; Akron, Ohio, and elsewhere, figure in the news of amateur club activities in the United States, while there are numerous clubs busy in other countries, as in Toronto and Montreal, in London, Paris, Barcelona, Budapest, Vienna, Prague, Venice, and so on. The British Institute of Amateur Cinematographers is a national association in England. One British group at Newcastle-on-Tyne made quite a notable historical film, "Sanctuary," telling in picture form the history of the town.

In many ways, the best nontheatrical films are being made by individuals, who experiment and devote almost unlimited patience to getting the exact effects that they want. They work without any need to consider the box office or the usual audience reaction, factors which inhibit commercial film makers.

But if the amateur is unhampered by commercial considerations, he may still be technically or financially limited. He is driven, as a result, to do one of two things. Either, in his picture, he can strive for unrelieved realism, showing the dirty dishes in the sink, as it is expressed by Arthur L. Gale, editor of Movie Makers, or he can make the imaginative and creative kind of picture. The former type is rapidly losing favor, and more movie makers are accepting the other alternative. They have taken to symbolism, to adopting and adapting and inventing devices to get desired effects. So the *avant garde* films use angle shots, more or less complicated lighting, "wipe-offs," superimposed backgrounds, fades, multiple exposures, and trick effects through combinations of models and actual sets.

In a picture called "Not One Word," which Movie Makers adjudged one of the "10 best" for 1934, and "a triumph of amateur photoplay production," Kenneth F. Space of New York has been said to have surpassed the fine European picture, "The Cabinet of Dr. Caligari," because he depended upon a superior use of his imagination, rather than fantastic sets, as a means of attaining his effects. Similarly, the Biblical story of "Lot," one of the best amateur pictures of 1932, done in 35-millimeter size by Dr. James S. Watson and Melville Webber of Rochester, N. Y., depended largely upon symbolism for effects, and marked an advance over standard professional productions of the time. Some amateur pictures are so good, in fact, that nonprofessional films exclusively were used in a discussion and demonstration of motion-picture technique conducted by Mr. Gale as part of a course on the cinema at New York University. "Not One Word" was shown, among others. It is a melodrama about the keeper of a lighthouse, his wife and the rejected suitor who returns. There is a wreck at sea, expertly staged in miniature, and the story is put together to give dignity and unity to the whole.

Another of the best pictures of 1934 was "Peasants," a documentary film of only 300 feet, a sort of scenic travelogue and study of village and farm life in Czechoslovakia and Roumania, done with fine artistry by Konstantin Kostich of New York. It is an example of the genre study which has been done with great skill by amateurs in various parts of the world.

* * *

Excellent motion pictures in color are made in the 16-millimeter width. John V. Hansen of Washington, D. C., has made two exquisite films in color. The first, "Studies in Blue and Chartres Cathedral," runs 400 feet and shows the beauties of sky and forest, as well as the superb glowing color of the stained-glass windows in the famed French cathedral. The views of the windows are taken from inside and have captured "that peculiar, deep-dyed transparency found only in the colors of old stained glass," as Movie Makers described it in citing the film as one of the best for 1932. In 1934, Mr. Hansen scored again with a color picture of "Venice," showing "the brilliant, yet delicate, Andrea del Sarto mosaics in the arched recesses above the doors of St. Marks . . . registering the tones and colors, from the most subtle pastel shades to the brilliant yellow of metallic gold," as well as "studies of colors of buildings, as reflected in shimmering water," catching the elusive beauty of the place.

There is another type of film, very "advanced" in the sequence and technique, that is more commonly made by European cinema amateurs than by those west of the Atlantic. "Another Day," by Leslie Thatcher of Toronto, one of the "10 best" for 1934, is an example of that *avant garde* type. Set in Toronto, it shows the dramatic changes that come to the city as Saturday noon arrives and passes into Saturday afternoon, with the predominant note of work in the morning changing to one of play in the afternoon. A simple idea is here filmed imaginatively, with the best technical skill, and using various cinema devices, cleverly blended to build a remarkable picture.

It would be impossible to mention all of the splendid amateur films that have won recognition from Movie Makers since 1930, or from local clubs. In addition to making films as a means of self-expression, or for their entertainment value, however, some amateurs make pictures that are of interest or value to them as records or business aids. And, as Dr. Koon said, it is a "twin hobby," so that not only may bird lovers make bird pictures or motorists film their trips, but architects can and do make motion pictures of types of buildings or residences; both architects and engineers keep movie records of progress on their construction jobs, and educators make school films.

Clergymen, as at the Riverside Church in New York, have organized young people to make films which will have beneficial effects, both in the study necessary for preparation and filming, and in the showing of them to others. Universities make films and use them to teach art, natural science, athletics, and any number of other subjects. Businessmen sometimes make local films of community interest to show at clubs and civic organizations, and they have found that the films give them incidental but valuable advertising for their regular work. Factory men have used films, not only for personnel training, but to show visitors the processes of manufacture without the need for walking them through the plant, or to be used when parts of the factory are not in operation, so that visitors still may see what happens at that stage of the operation.

Most of the films in the past have been silent. In recent months, equipment has been perfected to enable amateurs to make and show sound pictures, or to add musical accompaniment to old pictures, and some enthusiasts are exploring this fascinating new field. It is true that much movie equipment has been expensive, but probably it has cost the film maker no more to pursue his hobby than the ardent golfer has

(Continued on page 14)

Among the New Books

The Russian Revolution, with a Historical Moral

The Russian Revolution, 1917-1921, by William Henry Chamberlin. New York: Macmillan. 2 vols. $10.

ALTHOUGH HE IMPLICITLY disclaims any purpose but to "place the establishment of the facts in the foreground," Mr. Chamberlin draws from the life stream of Russia's national history to 1921 a compelling historical moral—a moral which gains added significance if applied to the issues and stakes in the world-wide battle for the defense of liberal institutions today. This historical moral may be stated as follows:

The middle class of the West developed self-government and capitalism. Russia's autocracy smothered the incipient middle class. Neither self-government nor capitalism struck deep roots. As a consequence, when her great crisis came, Russia was condemned by the historical process to writhe under the venging lash of the Four Horsemen of St. John.

Also, to the confusion of prophets who maintained for years that only advanced capitalistic states were ripe for socialism, Russia, where capitalism was still embryo, was the very country destined to become the experimental ground for Marxism. Instead of sweeping over lands of advanced capitalism and large industrial proletariats, Marxism was established in a backward land where capitalism was fragile and the proletariat weak. (The same adverse fulfillment of phophecy is yearly becoming more apparent in nonindustrialized Asiatic regions contiguous to the Soviet Union.)

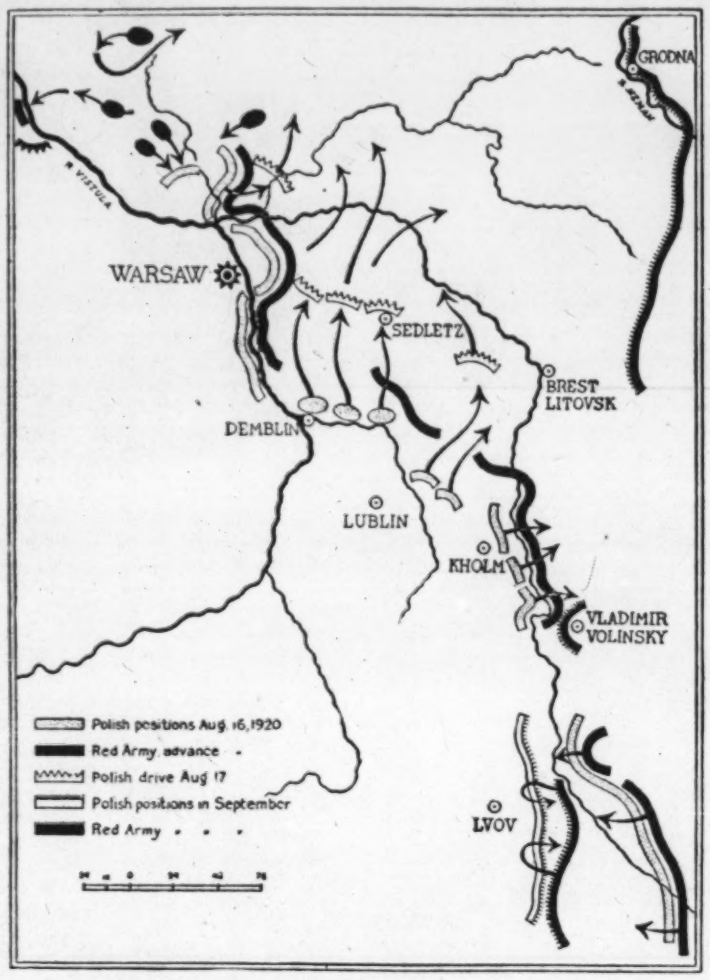
* * *

Granted that account must be taken of the very recent accretion of property rights in Old Russia, and that changes must evolve in the interclass economic relations, it does seem that the middle class, the father of modern self-government and capitalism, merits the title of historic defender of democratic institutions. With liberalism everywhere in retreat, that rôle becomes increasingly precarious, increasingly significant. By driving home the moral of "middle classlessness," Mr. Chamberlin, in this impressive work on the Heroic Period, makes the most valuable contribution of his long study of Russia as correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.

(Mr. Chamberlin is now the Monitor's chief correspondent in the Far East.)

In general scheme he divides the two volumes at the beginning of the Civil War, May, 1918. Historians may find the first chapter on "Social Forces in Russian History" a bit inadequate. But a method of telescoping ten centuries of history has not yet been devised. He does measurably better with the "Pioneers of Revolution," and actually makes a personal tie-up between the Bolshevik leaders and their predecessors in revolt. Thence, in an encompassing sweep, he carries the reader on a far-flung exploration of charted and uncharted areas, through 1905, the collapse of the autocracy (Rasputin being treated in only half a page), on to the "speech-making" Provisional Government which was borne to oblivion by four powerful currents: (1) The gigantic mutiny of the Russian army; (2) the drive of the peasants for land; (3) the demand of the workers for control of industry; (4) the urge of the non-Russian nationalities for autonomy, if not actual separation.

With the author's commanding grasp of detail, the events, policies, resolutions, decrees, new institutions, etc., fall into proper slots, co-ordinated in time and space with the general story of the deepening, the triumph and the crises of the Bolshevik revolution. An achievement of outstanding merit is his treatment of the military operations of the Civil War. Aided by numerous map sketches, the reader follows the sway of battle back and forth for two and a half years, of Red against White, of terror against terror, of brother against brother, and of the destroying Four Horsemen against all. In these chapters Mr. Chamberlin rises to a Homeric style of prose, in keeping with the swift alternation between the sublime and the monstrous and debased in humanity under torture. Throughout the four years of scourge, which the reader relives in wonder and awe, can be heard the continual overtone of class hate.



Map of the Polish Theater of War in 1920, Showing the Decisive Battle Around Warsaw Which Ended Russian Hopes of Setting Up a Soviet State in Poland; Reproduced From "The Russian Revolution."

Faithful to his material, the author does not affix the blame; the facts make both Red and White culpable.

For those interested in the "ifs" of history he analyzes three major crises in the Heroic Period when Bolshevik power was in danger. The first was military, summer of 1918, when the Czechs seized Kazan, the peasants were rising and the Red Army was not yet on an organized footing. The second also was military, October, 1919, when Denikin's army advanced to Orel, 250 miles from Moscow, and Yudenitch was knocking on the door of Petrograd. The third, in the winter and spring of 1920-21, was a crisis of the whole economic and social system of war Communism, a specter of sheer collapse from within which led to the famous retreat into the New Economic Policy. But for exceptionally skillful leadership, especially the towering genius of Lenin, Bolshevik power might, at any of these moments, have crashed.

* * *

The chapter on Brest-Litovsk commands attention. That peace settlement swept away the fruits of two centuries of expansion, and stripped the Russian Empire of 80 per cent of its iron and 90 per cent of its coal production, and about half of its industrial plant. During the occupation of Ukraina, Germany extracted from the region 113,421 tons of foodstuffs. And the eyes of the German General Staff were fixed on far-off Georgia, in the event the struggle on the western front resulted in a draw, giving Germany a free hand to capitalize the conquests in the East. Such contingencies are interesting in the light of the Nazi literature on expansion to Ukraina.

Mr. Chamberlin believes that the allied intervention and the activities of the Comintern counterbalanced each other. The intervention had the effect of protecting the border states from Bolshevik advance, and the Comintern served to protect Soviet Russia.

Typical of the Chamberlin touch are his many brilliant character sketches of the personalities of the revolution. Many forgotten names are reintroduced into the record. Lenin looms even larger than in previous writings, the "indispensable incarnate link between Western revolutionary theory and Russian revolutionary practice," the leader often in the minority, who once threatened to resign, but who not only organized and guided, but saved, the revolution. Trotzky, the father and driving power of the Red Army, Mr. Chamberlin restores to the niche from which he has been torn by recent political dissensions. Literally hundreds of names flit across these pages, some of them known only in the Valhalla of the revolution.

The volumes are equipped with appendices, indices, illustrations, maps, a chronological table of events and an exhaustive bibliography of the sources cited in the text. Merely as a guide to the enormous documentation of the Heroic Period, this work merits the respect of historians, even though they may, at times, question the technique of frequent analogy to the French revolution.

And, lastly, one may note, this product of painstaking toil is a monument to the highly effective collaboration between the author and Sonya Chamberlin, his Russian-born wife, in combing the files of the Communist Academy in Moscow. It was there, over the years, that the history came into being.

BRUCE HOPPER

By Ox-Wagon and Sail

The Carreta, by B. Traven. London: Chatto and Windus. 7/6.

The Johanna Maria, by Arthur Van Schendel. London: Cape. 7/6.

IT IS REFRESHING, in these hurried days, to read of two leisurely methods of transport, the ox-wagon and the sailing ship. Mr. Traven and Mr. Schendel have in common the ability to perceive and to recreate in their pages the simple dignity of the craftsman—the man who may not be able to read or write but who can possess himself in the face of hardships and injustices and who carries out his calling with pride and without complaint.

* * *

The lot of an Indian *carretero* in Mexico, compared to his equivalent in more civilized countries, may be deplorable, but he believes himself to be better off than the *peon* on a *finca*, for the latter is virtually a slave while the former receives wages. Both have to buy their goods from their patron—who can exact any price he chooses—and while in his debt neither may leave his service. As a wage earner the *carretero* has to shoulder greater responsibilities than the *peon*.

"Without transport there is no civilization," says Mr. Traven, and it is on the *carretero* that, in the remote districts, this responsibility falls.

If his load is overdue, the order may be canceled; bandits may attack and he has to defend his passengers, who are usually women; the wagons or harness may need repairing en route, requiring ingenuity; the oxen may stray at night, or refuse to work. The *carretero*, on his meager diet of black beans, meets all these reverses with resource backed by a stoical if inarticulate philosophy. It is this attitude to life, this inner working of the Indian's mind, which Mr. Traven presents so admirably in "The Carreta."

Mr. Traven is skilled at understatement and appears to create atmosphere by accurate and detailed descriptions, masterly in their terseness—one is made aware, for example, exactly how the oxen are yoked, driven and treated. He adds an exotic collection of place names, a list of local commodities and a vivid picture leaps into being. To produce this effect Mr. Traven must have an immense knowledge of his material. He possesses the artist's discrimination.

* * *

Laments for the passing of the sailing ship are numerous and sometimes they do not ring very true, but the story of the Johanna Maria and her faithful lover, Jacob Brouwer, strikes no false note. Launched some fifty years ago, the Johanna Maria was a Dutch three-masted sailing ship carrying passengers and cargoes from Holland to the East. There are no high spots in the narrative; hurricanes are dealt with as unostentatiously as are the days when the Johanna Maria lay becalmed on the Line. The most intense storm was the brooding conflict between the captain and the sailmaker, Brouwer. The latter was a quiet, undemonstrative man, victim of an unhappy childhood, whose emotions had become canalized into a love for his ship. With Brouwer at the helm " . . . the ship took on a movement as if she were dancing."

Captains came and went, the Johanna Maria sailed under foreign flags; Brouwer followed her faithfully, intent on his dreaming ambition to become her owner.

Although the plot is slight the book has an austere quality and a restraint which are given body by the author's awareness of the drama of man's struggle with the elements. E. M. V.

Oxford's new edition of "The Drapier's Letters," edited by Herbert Davis, provides a text of all that Swift wrote against Wood's Irish coinage, whether printed at the time of the boycott in 1724 or included in the collected edition of his works, 1735. Variants and footnotes show the alterations Swift made or allowed to be made for that edition.

Additional book reviews appear regularly on the Editorial Page of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

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Some Aids to an Understanding of the Pacific Problem

Must We Fight in Asia? by Nathaniel Peffer. New York: Harper. $2.50.

Toward Understanding Japan, by Sidney L. Gulick. New York: Macmillan. $2.

The Case for Manchukuo, by George Bronson Rea. New York: D. Appleton-Century. $3.50.

Understand the Chinese, by William Martin. New York: Harper. $2.50.

Japan's Pacific Mandate, by Paul H. Clyde. New York: Macmillan. $3.

BOOKS FOLLOW THE NEWS. No single phase of current affairs is today commanding more literary attention than are the events in the Far East. Japan makes another thrust for peace in North China! The United States plays war with its ships and planes in the Pacific! More books, as well as more headlines, are in the making. Publishers are as shrewd as newspaper editors in sensing the storm signals.

In recent years and in recent months the United States and Japan have come into diplomatic conflict. Their relationships have been marked by misunderstanding, hostility and protest. If the forces of this conflict are to be controlled intelligently they must be understood. The books which are here under review contribute immeasurably to that understanding. They constitute an excellent five-book shelf on the Far East, and I do not hesitate to recommend them to readers of The Christian Science Monitor who desire a working and well-informed insight into the problems of the Pacific.

These books deserve to be read, not merely reviewed. The purpose of this review, then, is to direct to them the attention of interested readers. They are careful, constructive, readable and sincere studies of those conditions, actual and fictional, which have caused Japanese to look on the United States as a threat and Americans to look upon Japan as a menace. Present space permits but a thumbnail estimate of what each volume holds:

"Must We Fight in Asia?" is the question which Mr. Peffer baldly asks and grimly answers—in the affirmative. He sees the United States so singlehandedly committed to opposition to Japan in Manchuria, and its economics so conditional on the effort to extend trade in China, whether these efforts are successful or not, whether the trade is substantial or not, that ultimate conflict cannot be escaped. He agrees that war with Japan would for both countries be futile and unremunerative, but he concludes that it has been too long feared to be averted!

* * *

Mr. Gulick's book, "Toward Understanding Japan," fully accepts the gravity of Far Eastern developments on which Mr. Peffer has laid appropriate stress, but argues a different conclusion. What Mr. Peffer believes is impossible Mr. Gulick believes should be attempted. Mr. Gulick impresses one as a realistic idealist. In the spirit of the "good neighbor" he would recognize Japan's very acute problems of overproduction and undersupply, and in a spirit of realism he would have the United States define in precise and clear terms its own objectives in Asia and grant such concessions to Japan as are not incompatible with those objectives. With respect to Manchukuo, naval ratios, the Open Door and the Philippines, he advances a positive program which warrants the most friendly and reasoned consideration.

"The Case for Manchukuo" is an official apologia of all that Japan has done in Manchuria since the incident of 1931. This reviewer disagrees with many of the "facts" and most of the conclusions of the book. It makes Japan's defense of its position in Manchuria and its creation of Manchukuo purer than did any Japanese statesman with whom I talked in Tokyo, and should be read with the awareness that Mr. Rea is, in his own words, presenting "The Case for Manchukuo." It is a case which deserves to be read, and Mr. Rea is an authoritative lawyer for the defense.

William Martin's "Understand the Chinese" was favorably mentioned in these columns when it was first published in England some months ago. It is included here because it is the best of the topical books portraying China's part in the Asiatic drama. Painted in swift, journalistic strokes, it is a vivid, discerning, informative picture of China and the Chinese of today. It is an essential companion piece to "The Case for Manchukuo."

"Japan's Pacific Mandate," by Professor Clyde, deals with a more particular phase of Far Eastern affairs—a phase which, until this volume, has lacked an authoritative study. Professor Clyde provides a clear and comprehensive study of Japan's administration of her League of Nations mandate of her 1000 islands in the western Pacific Ocean. His conclusions are based on firsthand observation, and in the course of his interesting survey he refutes beyond doubt the irresponsible charges that the Japanese Government has been fortifying these islands in violation of the mandate.

* * *

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor will find these books of especial value in view of the program for peace in the Pacific, which the Monitor itself has recently proposed for discussion and action. These books all add to the knowledge and reasoning which will help public opinion to give direction and support to American foreign policy in this important period of decision.

They help to answer such questions as:

1. What is America's stake in the Far East? In terms of trade? In terms of defense? Does Japan endanger the security of the United States? Does the United States endanger the security of Japan?

2. Is the United States in a position, and can it put itself into a position, to force Japan to pursue such policies in Asia as the United States believes right and desirable for itself and for the peace of the world? If the United States could do so, should it?

3. Have Great Britain and the United States common interests in the Pacific, and do their best interests lie in a common policy?

4. To what extent is the public opinion of Japan and the United States toward each other clothed with prejudice arising from misinformation and half-information?

5. Are the intelligent interests of the United States and Japan really in conflict?

The facts need to be studied; but, in the getting of knowledge, there is even a greater need for the getting of understanding.

J. ROSCOE DRUMMOND

For Peace in the Pacific

To check the growing danger of war and to strengthen the means for preserving peace in the Pacific, THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR *has submitted on its Editorial Page the following program of action:*

1. A new declaration on neutrality, clarifying as far as possible the extent to which American arms should be used to protect American trade and empowering the President to place an embargo on loans and goods to all belligerents.
2. This declaration to be open to adherence of other nations to the end that such impartial embargo be maintained more effectively prior to consultation with other powers in keeping with existing or future treaty obligations.
3. Early conversations among the signatories of the Nine Power Treaty for the settlement of outstanding political issues which have arisen since its signature.
4. A new naval treaty negotiated in the light of these discussions and on the basis of the revised defense needs of Great Britain, Japan, and the United States.
5. American army and navy budgets strictly limited to territorial defense needs; no PWA and other emergency funds to be allotted for naval or military purposes.
6. Fundamental in any peacemaking is an improved attitude among the peoples. Here is the individual's opportunity: To establish peace in his own attitude toward other nations, to check with intelligent good will the clamor of jingoes, and to encourage governments to develop an active friendship essential to the removal of present irritations.

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A Lawyer Examines Civilization

Civilization and the Growth of Law, by W. A. Robson. London: Macmillan. 12s. 6d.

I HOPE DR. ROBSON will take it as a compliment if I say that his "Civilization and the Growth of Law" is a stimulant which will, I am sure, stimulate no one more than the author himself. The book is both a portent and a warning. It is a portent because it shows a specialist teacher of law driven, by the requirements of his own special studies, to seek a philosophy which will relate man's ideas about the universe to his ideas of law and government. It is a warning because it shows how unexercised in philosophy the English-speaking scholar of today may be.

* * *

Dr. Robson has read widely, but he obviously had drawn few conclusions from his reading before he began to write. Thus his book is full of unconscious contradictions. In discussing the origins of law, he quotes in successive chapters Malinowski on the rational character of primitive "custom," Frazer on "magic kingship" and Maine on the earliest forms of civilized lawmaking, without apparently considering how these three strange bedfellows can be reconciled. He follows Malinowski in rejecting the idea that the savage is the instinctive slave of habit, yet he can attribute the modern man's sense of contractual obligation to "habits of conduct inculcated by a dread of supernatural powers." He elaborately examines the conception of a law of nature without indicating its relation to the elementary conception of intrinsic "right" and "wrong"; later, in a footnote, he seems to deny the "need to call in aid absolute ethical values"; and yet, in his final conclusions, he comes back to Kant's position that "man is an ethical subject governed by a universal system of law." He lays constant emphasis throughout his book on the fact that man has now learned to ascribe to remedial human causes the ills and uncertainties which he used to attribute to divine judgment; yet at the end he observes that the catastrophic events of the past 20 years are not explainable by any known scientific law.

* * *

In fact, the whole book leaves the reader with the impression that Dr. Robson finds himself forced to introduce into his philosophical conclusions conceptions which he has omitted or rejected in the course of his historical survey.

Above all, this book suggests what is the chief weakness of modern sociological thinking: that it rests on no foundation of thought about the individual human being. To Dr. Robson, religious superstition, which he adduces as the main explanation of human history, is a purely sociological phenomenon. This assumption leads him finally into absurdity. His philosophical reconciliation between the laws of human society and the laws of nature consists largely in the demonstration that both are only statistical laws of averages. Human law can draw a "pattern of conduct" for society as a whole; it cannot predict the behavior of individual members of society, any more than natural science can predict the course of an individual atom. It can reduce the average incidence of human ills in society; it cannot assure health or long life to any individual. But religion begins where such sociology ends; it is the expresson of man's loneliness—his craving for an explanation of his individual sufferings and uncertainties. Some may think God to be unnecessary, but His uselessness cannot be proved by offering actuarial tables of maternal mortality and expectation of life as an anodyne for the pains of childbirth and the ignominy of death.

If this review is overcritical, it is because Dr. Robson is worth criticizing. He has made an effort which the modern world commonly shirks. Moreover, he has started right, from the truth that men's ideas at every stage of their development have been distinctively rational. Unfortunately he forgets that truth soon after he has started. Consequently, he has been able to give us only a synthesis of his own thoughts, not of the thinking of mankind. He has not written the book which he intended; strengthened by his preliminary exercise, it is his clear duty to write it now.

EUSTACE PERCY

The Thorndike Library (Appleton-Century), a graded library of children's classics, includes Andersen's Fairy Tales, "Black Beauty," "Pinocchio," "A Wonder Book," "The Little Lame Prince," "Water Babies" and "Heidi."

Franz Werfel's novel, "The Pascarella Family," first published in 1932, has been reissued by Viking on the strength of the interest aroused in its author by "The Forty Days of Musa Dagh."

Additions to the Oxford World's Classics are "A Book of American Verse," edited by A. C. Ward, and "Belchamber," by H. O. Sturgis.

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Ages of Silken Luxury

THERE IS NO DOUBT that silk had its origin in China. Mention of mulberry and silkworms appears in the oldest books of Chinese national literature. The rearing of silkworms and the practical use of silk thread have been such important factors in Chinese culture that historians have given the most elaborate accounts and exhaustive details about them. Chinese customs and religious ceremonies were affected by the "silk industry" of those times.

In the year 3000 B. C., Emperor Shin-Nong, successor to Emperor Fohi, supported the growing of mulberry trees and the rearing of silkworms. He used the silk in the cocoons as fishing lines and as strings for a musical instrument called *kin*.

The present way of unwinding the cocoons is said to have been started by the Empress Si-Lung-Shi, wife of Emperor Hoang-Ti, and their daughter Lui-Tseu in 2698 B. C. The story goes that one day Empress Si-Lung-Shi observed a silkworm making its cocoon and tried unwinding the thread in the opposite direction. For this the Empress Si-Lung-Shi is now honored every year in Canton at the time of the silk crop.

Afterward the rearing of silkworms was taken up as a regular trade and it came to play an important part in the political and economic history of China. The Chinese classic "Hawai-Nan-Tse" tells of the silkworm. Confucius wrote in his books about the building of great silk houses in the year 2357 B. C. as well as the erection of dams on the river "Yao" to guard the mulberry trees against floods. The first mention of a silk fabric or cloth occurred in the year 2255 B. C., when pieces of silk were brought as presents to the Court of Emperor Shun-Tien from the province of Shantung, which can be considered the actual birthplace of silk.

* * *

In the year 2200 B. C. the first mention is made of silk dyeing in the book of Tschu-king, which describes the use of dyed fabrics. Also Confucius tells about red and black silk clothes which were given in 2022 B. C. to Emperor Ju, as tribute.

The special use of such silk fabrics was restricted to flags and umbrellas, the color of which denoted the rank of nobility. Yellow was the special color for the Emperor, violet was the color for his household, blue, red and black being reserved for his knights according to the stations they occupied. At first the rearing of silkworms was only the privilege of the nobility and was therefore very limited. It was only under the reign of the wise Emperor "Yu" 2205 B. C. that the silk industry was allowed to be carried out by the Chinese people, by ordering vast spaces to be covered with mulberries and thus starting the growth of the great silk industry.

Up till the eighth century B. C. the luxury of wearing silk still existed, gold brocades were made in which multi-colored bird feathers were often inserted. Nevertheless, this silk industry was rather restricted, as apart from the Empress and ladies-in-waiting, only the favored upper classes were interested in it and the rearing of cocoons was confined to Shantung.

Thus, full 20 centuries passed before it came out beyond the borders of Shantung province. Even between the eighth and third centuries B. C. the actual term "Silk Industry" could not be used, as actually there was practically none. Very little is to be found in Chinese historical works about a so-called silk trade, as up to the third century B. C. no intercourse took place between China proper and other Asiatic races.

* * *

Through natural and political frontiers China kept to herself, or rather was compelled to keep to herself as the Barbars in Asia did their utmost not to let the growing Chinese culture go beyond Chinese frontiers and for this reason the silk industry remained the property of China for 3000 years up to the Christian era. It was only about 200 B. C., after the fall of the Thsin Dynasty, that Chinese emigrants settled in Korea and started mulberry planting and worm rearing there. As to what time silk rearing appeared in Japan, one fact is certain, that it was not before the advent of Christianity, and furthermore it came to Japan from Korea.

Of course, silkworms and cocoons were reared in ancient times by other races than the Chinese. The mulberry tree existed in a wild state in the whole of western Asia. Silk worms were to be found in East India and Persia; however, these were quite different from the Chinese. They were wild races and gave only a very poor cocoon from which thread could not be unwound, most of the cocoons being pierced with holes on the top from where the chrysalis, changing into a butterfly, had escaped. The natives simply had these cocoons torn to bits and spun some sort of thread out of them. Actually, both in India and Persia, the real silk fabric or woven cloth was not known until it came from China proper. Looking back into other countries, it is certain that in old Egypt and Babylon, only cotton and linen cloths were known. History recounts that linen was worked to such a perfection and fineness that it nearly had the appearance of a silk tissue.

Coming back to China, it is only with Emperor Shi-Hoang-Ti, 249 B. C., the founder of the Thsin Dynasty, that the records show a beginning of trade intercourse with foreign countries. There is nothing definite to show when woven silk actually made its first appearance in Europe. It is recorded, however, that among the spoils won by Alexander the Great after the war in Persia, silk was found, but it is not known from which province.

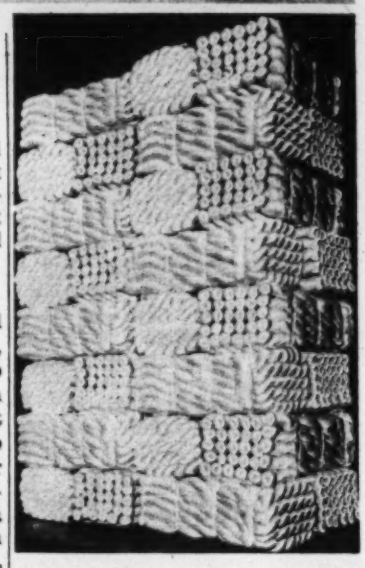
When silk appeared for the first time in Rome it created wonderment and was only used for ceremonial robes. When Emperor Heliogabal ascended the throne in 217 A. D. he was dressed in a beautiful purple coat of silk. The spendthrift Caligula, who dressed himself only in silks, earned the sobriquet of "Sericatus" or the Silkman.

WILLIAM H. ADLER

Publishers' Photo Service, N. Y.

HOMES FOR WORMS

Workmen Are Preparing the Arbor or Supports on Which the Silk Worm Starts Spinning His Cocoon. Each Worm Must Have a Little Space All to Himself, Lest He Intertwine His Thread With Another, Making Both Useless.



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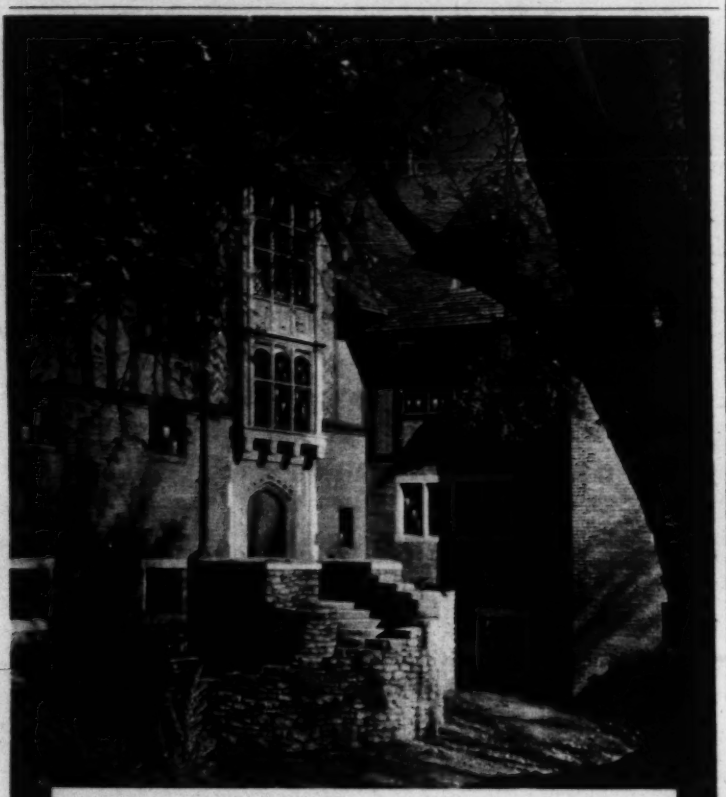

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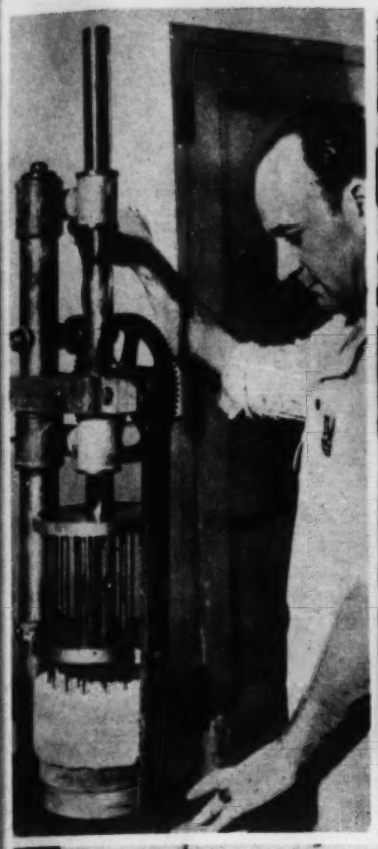

Wide World Photos

MAKING ROQUEFORT CHEESE BESIDE THE MISSISSIPPI

The Salting Process, Which Must Be Repeated at Intervals During the Curing Stages, Is Shown Above. With a Glimpse of the River-Bank Experimental Cave Behind the Operator. At the Left, a Cheese Is Being Punched With Holes to Provide Air for Mold Growth. Below, the Cheese Is Being Wrapped in Heavy Tin Foil for Marketing.

Caves Full of Cheese

OUT ALONG THE SHORES of the Mississippi River as it passes through St. Paul there are many caves in the sandstone bluffs. For generations those caves have gone unappreciated. But at last it has been discovered that they are ideal places in which plain, ordinary cheese may be transformed into a fine Roquefort type of cheese. It is expected that a million-dollar industry may grow out of the discovery.

Gourmets who like their cheeses to be "ripe" have depended upon France to provide the particular blue-mold Roquefort variety. Experiments in cheese-making at the University of Minnesota Farm, in the environs of St. Paul, led, however, to the discovery that these sandstone caves, within a few minutes' walk of the St. Paul City Hall, are ideal places to "cure" the product, which is said to compare easily in quality with the French-made cheese.

During the last year 10,000 pounds of the cheese was cured in a relatively small experimental cave. There are enough caves near St. Paul to supply the entire world demand for Roquefort cheese, so says Prof. W. B. Combs, chief of the dairy division at the university farm.

Tranquil Islands

EVERY GROUP OF ISLES in the Indian Ocean has its own story, its atmosphere of old adventure or present romance.

Just north of the equator lies the string of atoll islands, hundreds of them, named the Maldives. Here dwell a seafaring native people who have inherited from their ancestors a remarkable skill in making and repairing nautical instruments.

These sailormen of the Maldives were trading with Ceylon and the Malabar coast in the days when the ancient Britons were painting themselves blue.

A civilized people indeed, though they live in the tropical heat of the equator with the warm sea washing their very doors. Life goes easily in the Maldives—coconut palms, banyans, breadfruit trees, limes, pineapples and sugar cane provide abundant food. Bonito fishing is the chief occupation of the islanders—one boat may take a thousand in a day.

Many sailors have happy memories of these friendly islands; for centuries the islanders have taken shipwrecked men into their homes and cared for them. Serious crime is unknown in the Maldives. There has not been a murder for many years, and even thefts are rare.

Some of the women are light-skinned and beautiful. Persians and fair Circassians settled there long ago; and here and there among the islanders you will find pure examples of the types.

Ruled by a Sultan, a Prime Minister and a Council of Nobles, the Maldivians would make a fascinating study for anthropologists interested in the survival, in lonely places, of old civilizations. Though they are under British protection, there is no interference with their own affairs. No cruisers steam to these peaceful isles to settle a revolution. Every year the Sultan sends his ambassadors to the Governor of Ceylon to present a tribute of cowrie shells, fish and cakes. The islanders are lightly taxed, the chief of each atoll sending a fraction of the produce to the Sultan every year.

In their own vessels of a hundred tons or more the Maldive islanders sail the Indian Ocean. Their methods of navigation are, perhaps, the last relics of the science which the bold Portuguese struggled to perfect when they sailed off the charts of the known world.

LAWRENCE G. GREEN

Saving the Picturesque

Public works projects in the Southwest include efforts to preserve from further disintegration, and in some instances to restore, the old picturesque Spanish missions in that section, now administered as national monuments by the National Park Service. At present, field work is being carried on to save picturesque aspects of the topography of the Tonto National Monument and Tumacacori National Monument, both in Arizona, and at Frijoles Canyon, in Bandelier National Monument, New Mexico, site of famous cliff dwellings.

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ON LOCATION Courtesy Bell & Howell

The "Director" Gives Instructions to a "Star" During the Production of a Two-Reel Comedy by University of California Students.

..Want to Be in the Movies

(Continued from Page 9)

expended, considering club dues, green fees and other expenses that quickly become more than incidental. The serious-minded "still" camera user may easily spend a considerable amount, too, and so may the stamp collector or the connoisseur of first editions. The costs of all hobbies are considered justified by the refreshment and inspiration that they bring.

But, even so, makers of film equipment have been bringing costs down steadily. The 16-millimeter film, as against the 35-millimeter professional width, first brought the motion picture into the realm of practicality for the amateur, and the 8-millimeter film and camera have cut costs further. Cameras and accessories have been improved, so that there is little or nothing the professional cameraman in Hollywood does that cannot be duplicated by the amateur. Wide-angle and telephoto lenses, prisms, filters, special lights and other accessories permit the finest technique, provided the possibilities of the equipment are fully understood. But the last word has not been said on the subject of amateur motion pictures.

"There is as much ahead of us now in the movie field as there was 25 years ago," asserted Alexander F. Victor, who designed the first 16-millimeter camera, which bears his name, at the time of the recent silver anniversary of his company.

Doubtless this optimistic prediction would be echoed by makers of the Bell & Howell Filmo cameras and projectors, who have built professional and amateur equipment for years; by officials of the Eastman Company, whose Ciné-Kodak was the first personal motion-picture camera to become generally known to amateurs, and who make most of the professional and amateur motion-picture film. It would be approved, likewise, by makers of the Simplex Pockette, who also have made projection machines for theaters these many years; by officials of the RCA Manufacturing Company, which recently has brought out a 16-millimeter sound camera and projector of a merit in keeping with the other products of this great organization; and likewise by makers of the Stewart-Warner camera, to say nothing of other manufacturers of film, cameras, projectors, lenses, and accessories.

It is not beyond possibility that many professional cinema directors of the future, and perhaps even performers, may emerge from the ranks of present-day amateur movie makers, who are finding new ways to tell stories and some of whom may march on Hollywood to shatter old conventions and story formulae. One need not be too astounded if the motion picture is revitalized by these experimenters. A few of them produce new forms of cinematic art. Others are getting valuable experience. All of them have fun.

Ceylon's Tree Nurseries

I USED TO IMAGINE THAT child welfare in Ceylon left a lot to be desired. But I was to be disillusioned. Granted that in Ceylon they have no nursery lore or folk games, the Singalese or Tamil child still possesses a share of imagination and can "pretend" and make up his own jolly games, as children do the world over.

In Ceylon, they are very proud of their baby population. Even girl babies are welcome, as they are not in many parts of the East. Even on the great tea estates of the island, where women are employed to pick the tender green tea leaves, I found that a "tree nursery" was a unique but very convenient institution. The old lulluby, telling how "when the wind blows the cradle will rock," is literally true of these tree nurseries, for I saw dozens of bright-eyed, bronze-tinted babies swung to and fro by the gentle breezes, suspended from the branches.

On inquiry I found that each tree nursery had a tiny girl in charge, who kept watch over the infants while their mothers were at work. And as I watched I was struck by the fact that these little sisters of Ceylon were the tenderest, most devoted baby-tenders I have run across anywhere, and I could not but admire the faithfulness and fortitude of these small sister nurses, often only two or three years older than their infant charges.

Once the child of Ceylon begins to toddle, it looks out on a rich and splendid tropical world, with beautiful and interesting things on every hand. As the women of Ceylon will tell you, "no school could ever teach half what children may learn in Ceylon by just using their eyes."

The island is gorgeous to the last degree and abounds in wild life. Toddlers of 2 and 3 years make pets of peacocks, which strut about everywhere. Others choose brightly plumaged jungle cocks, or hornbills with enormous double casques, while the older children make firm friendships with red and green parrakeets, weaver birds, golden orioles, or pied kingfishers or crested hoopoes, monkeys, and the like.

Although Ceylon is regarded as the little sister of India, there is something that differentiates them. I think it is greater contentment both inside the home and out of it, at work—or at play.

HILDA M. OPPENHEIM

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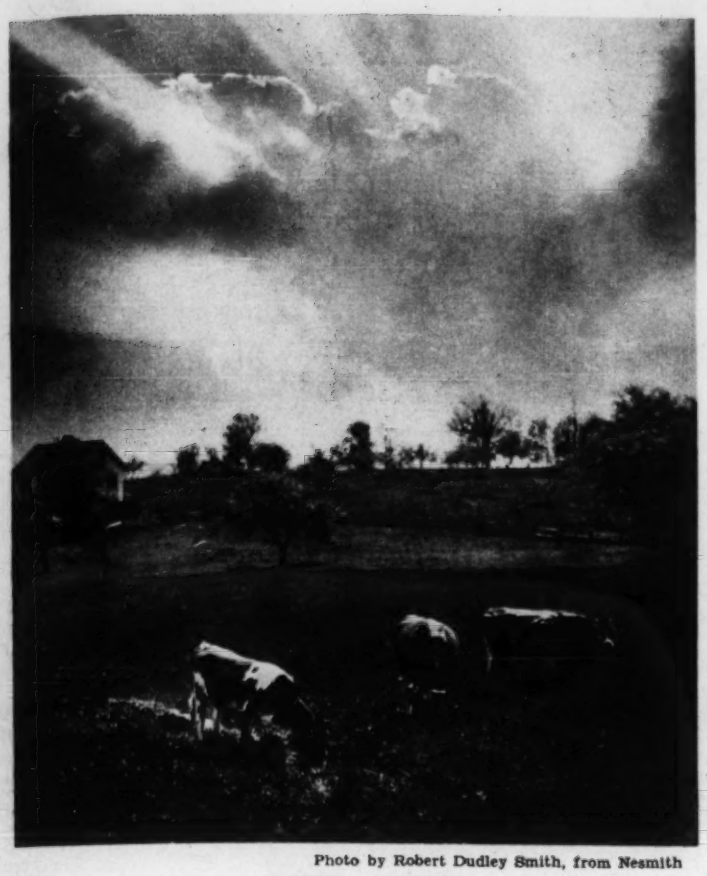

Photo by Robert Dudley Smith, from Nesmith
SUMMER PASTORAL

Over the Editor's Desk

Letters

More About the Navy . .

The Christian Science Monitor,
Weekly Magazine Section:

Replying to the letter from Commander Kays, printed June 12, criticizing certain statements in my article "Let's Begin at Home" in the Weekly Magazine Section of April 24, I beg to call your attention to the following facts:

1. The policy of promoting national economic interests by military and naval force in all parts of the world—a fundamental foreign policy—was formulated by a naval officer, Alfred Mahan, and near the close of the 19th century was transformed into an accepted national foreign policy by persistent educational effort and the aid of political leaders like Theodore Roosevelt and Henry Cabot Lodge. It supplanted the old policy of refraining from such unlimited and dangerous commitments.

2. This policy was reformulated by the Navy Department in 1922. In that year the Navy Department was not content with saying that its duty was to support the foreign policy of the United States; it laid down a broad program of policies which it thought should be adopted. This program has been materially reduced, under criticism, and appears now in a simplified form.

3. Admiral William L. Rogers in 1930 said that as the Government had never declared the purposes for which the Navy was to be adequate, the Navy itself had to define policies, and did so. (See my "Open Door at Home," page 253.)

4. I can state on highest authority that the State Department did not know that the Navy was planning to conduct maneuvers in the far Pacific until the Secretary read the news in the morning paper. I have good reason for believing that he protested against it to the President and was overruled. In the present state of tension in the Pacific maneuvers constitute a declaration of policy.

These are some of the facts on which I based my statements in the Monitor. I think they are sufficient to support the generalization but others may differ and that is their right.

CHARLES A. BEARD
New Milford, Conn.

Favoring Social Credit . .

The Christian Science Monitor,
Weekly Magazine Section:

Harvey S. Chase has written to the Weekly Magazine Section [May 29, 1935] taking exception to statements in an article by Maj. C. H. Douglas on the subject of Social Credit. One opinion expressed by the Major about bankers, politicians and statesmen of the world is described as contumelious. Specifically, however, the statement credited to Major Douglas that "banks acquire securities for nothing" is challenged. Harvey S. Chase's letter says: "That statement is either true or false." In the same letter names of men like John Maynard Keynes and Right Hon. Reginald McKenna are mentioned as profound students of finance and banking, "as opposed to Social Credit."

Under the circumstances, statements by the profound students of the power of banks to create money may be regarded as at least impartial, as between the views of Major Douglas and Harvey S. Chase. Mr. McKenna, chairman of the Midland Bank and one-time Chancellor of the Exchequer, is on record as saying:

> I am afraid the ordinary citizen will not like to be told that the banks can, and do, create and destroy money. The amount of money in existence varies only with the action of the banks in increasing or decreasing deposits. Every bank loan and every bank purchase of securities creates a deposit, and every payment of a bank loan and every bank sale destroys one. . . . They who control the credit of the nation, direct the policy of governments, and hold in the hollow of their hands the destiny of the people.

John Maynard Keynes has said: "There can be no doubt that all deposits are created by the banks."

It would be possible to quote numerous other authorities on finance and banking at least as profound as the students mentioned, including R. G. Hawtrey, assistant secretary to His Majesty's Treasury; Sir Edward Holden, an eminent British banker; the MacMillan report on finance and industry, and the Encyclopaedia Britannica, in support of the position taken by Major Douglas on the control of central banks over credit power—which is hardly adequately stated in the brief citation quoted in Harvey S. Chase's letter.

With reference to the opinion expressed by Major Douglas on the position of "bankers, politicians, and statesmen of the world," he does sometimes speak bluntly, but so did some of the "profound students," cited above. When Major Douglas speaks about the apparent unwillingness of the authorities to give up the money game, he is speaking of the exercise of money power as it has been based until recently on the gold standard. John Maynard Keynes has expressed this opinion:

> In truth, the gold standard is already a barbarous relic. . . . Advocates of the ancient standard do not observe how remote it is from the spirit and the requirements of the age.

Also in the same "Tract on Monetary Reform," John Maynard Keynes says:

> One is often warned that a scientific treatment of currency questions is impossible because the banking world is intellectually incapable of understanding its own problems. . . . Nowhere do conservative notions consider themselves more in place than in currency; yet nowhere is the need of innovation more urgent.

An increasing host of "honest investigators" are being convinced of the soundness of Social Credit innovations as put forward by Maj. C. H. Douglas.

CHARLES A. BOWMAN
Ottawa, Canada

Today's Contributors . . .

SISLEY HUDDLESTON is the Monitor's Geneva correspondent. He has attended nearly every major international conference in Europe since the World War.

PETER LYNE is a member of the staff of the London bureau of The Christian Science Monitor.

WILLIAM A. ROBSON is a barrister-at-law in London, and a reader in administrative law at the London School of Economics and Political Science. He holds the academic degrees of Ph.D., LL.M., and B.Sc. (Economics). His special field is government administration, and he has lectured in many American universities on the subject.

EARL DEAN HOWARD is a professor of economics and sociology at Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois, and is former deputy administrator of the NRA.

G. CLIFFORD LARCOM JR. is a writer who lives in Boston.

MARY BURT MESSER completes in this issue a series of three articles in which she views the complex subject of public finance from an unusual perspective.

ROBERT W. DESMOND, who has written about educational motion pictures, business motion pictures, and the Hollywood scene, for the Magazine Section, now considers the amateur movie maker and some of his works.

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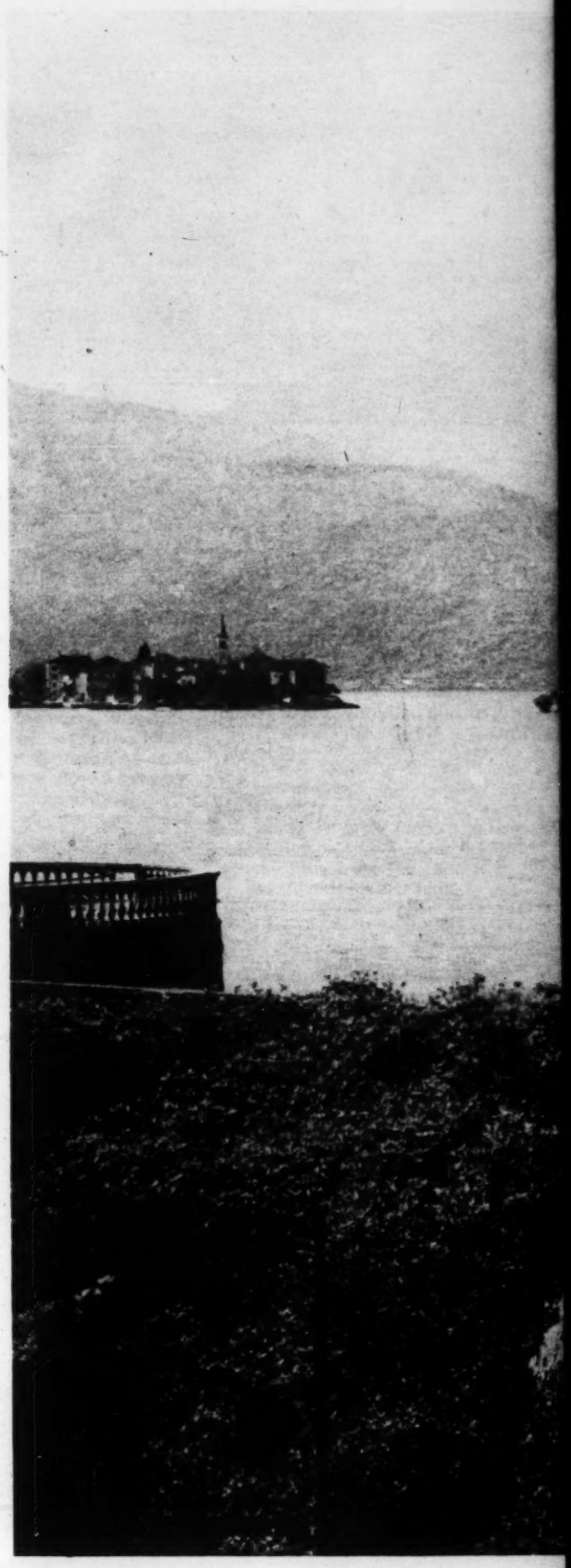

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